

For EUROPE & AMERICA,
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
OUTPOSTS
A Comprehensive and Complete
Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS,
with which is incorporated the
CHINA OVERLAND TRADING REPORT.
Subscription, paid in advance, \$12
per annum. Postage to any part of
the World \$2.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

THE
DIRECTOR & CHRONICLE
FOR 1906.
Complete Edition ... \$10.00
Small ... 6.00
Orders may be sent to the
Hongkong Daily Press Office and
to the Local Booksellers

No. 14,996. 號六十九百九千四萬一第 日二十月四年二十三緒光 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 5th, 1906. 六拜禮 號五月五年六零百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

SPECIAL
"BULL DOG" BRAND
STOUT & ALE
IN SPLITS.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.
[a1382]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net \$4.75 per cask ex Factory.
In Bags 250 lbs. net \$2.80 per bag ex Factory.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1905. [a2771]

NOTICE.

THE PHARMACY (FLETCHER & Co., Ltd.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN (that from
This Date, the Manager of this Company
will be Mr. E. B. K. HUNT, Member of the
Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and
late Dispenser St. Bartholomew's Hospital,
London, who will personally Dispense all
Prescriptions.
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1906. [a1068]

INSURANCES

L'UNION OF PARIS FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED

THE Undersigned having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to accept Risks against Fire at current
rates.
SIEMSEN & CO.,
Hongkong, 1st January, 1904. 29

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE IN-
SURANCE CO.
OF AIX-LE-CHAPPELLE.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE
at Current Rates.
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. 311

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Assets exceed ... £10,000,000.
Annual income exceeds ... £2,750,000.

THE following Classes of business are
undertaken—
Life, Fire, Marine, Typhoon, Accident,
Plate Glass, Fidelity Guarantees, including
the guarantee of Receivers, Trustees and Adminis-
tration Bonds.

The Company is also prepared to under-take
any of the following Offices, viz.—
Executor of Wills.
Trustee of Settlements.
Trustee for Charitable and other Institutions.
Trustee for Debenture Holders.
W. H. TRENCARD DAVIS,
Branch Manager and Underwriter.
Hongkong, 7th April, 1905. [830]

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1904,
£17,161,298.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... £3,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... 2,750,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... 687,500 0 0
II. FUND ... 3,001,266 12 9

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above
Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS
against FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1905. [1567]

CARTRIDGES.

IMPORTED EVERY MONTH, THERE-
FORE ALWAYS FRESH
LEY'S, SCHULTZ'S, AMBERITE
and KYNOC'S SPORTING
CARTRIDGES 8, 10, 12, 16, and 20 BORE
and NEWCASTLE GUILLED SHOT in
all Sizes, Nos. 10 to 555G. AIR GUNS and
AMMUNITION in Variety.
WM. SCHMIDT & CO.
Hongkong, 29th November, 1902. 593

MAIL TABLES

FOR 1906.

Shows the dates of departures of the Mails
to Europe and America, and the dates of their
expected arrival at their destinations, as well as
the dates of return Mails.

Printed on Card ... 30 Cents
On Paper ... 20 "

On Sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 12th February, 1906.

GUINNESS'S EXTRA QUALITY STOUT



TELEPHONE No. 75.

"HORSE HEAD" BRAND
IN
QUARTS, PINTS, AND SPLITS.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 5th May, 1906. [a34]

CHUN SENG.
No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. LATE OF 51, MAIN STREET, YOKOHAMA
DRAPER & TAILOR, GENTS FURNISHING GOODS, & GENERAL OUTFITTER.
ALL NEW GOODS IN STOCK.
A Trial Solicited. Fit and Satisfaction Guaranteed. Inspection Invited
Hongkong, 27th May, 1905. [a499]

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.
ESTABLISHED 1816

BRANDY	****	- - -	Per Case.
"	***	- - -	22.50
"	**	- - -	20.00
"	*	- - -	16.75
WHISKY, PALL MALL	- - -	- - -	20.00
"	JOHN WALKER & SONS'	- - -	
"	OLD HIGHLAND	- - -	12.50
"	C. P. & CO.'S SPECIAL	- - -	
"	BLEND	- - -	10.50
PORT WINE, INVALIDS	- - -	- - -	20.00
"	DOURO	- - -	13.75
SHERRY, AMOROSO	- - -	- - -	20.00
"	LA TORRE	- - -	16.00
BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.	- - -	- - -	40.50

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

SIEMSEN & CO.

HONGKONG AGENTS.

REDUCED PRICES.

FILM or PLATE F. P. CAMERAS fitted with "Ross," "Zeiss," "Dallmeyer" and
"Goers" Lenses, Price from \$25.00 to \$200.00.
PLATE or FILM F. P. CAMERAS, Price from \$10.00 to \$100.00.
MAGAZINE CAMERAS, Price from \$5.00 to \$40.00.
EASTMAN KODAKS, Price from \$10.00 to \$50.00.

WE have just landed a large consignment of Photographic Goods. We invite you to come
and inspect our new stock.

A. TACK & CO.

26, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG. 39

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

JUST RECEIVED A NEW SHIPMENT OF

SUMMER COSTUMES

IN MUSLIN, LINEN, COTTON, ETC.

LADIES' TRIMMED HATS.

LATEST LONDON AND PARIS STYLES.

BLOUSES, UNDERSKIRTS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1906. a33

THE LAHMEYER ELECTRICAL CO. LD.
LONDON.

THE FELTEN & GUILLAUME-LAHMEYER WERKE
FRANKFURT A/M.

FOR ESTIMATES OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS OF ANY DESCRIPTION
Apply to SIEMSEN & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA. a4a

HIRANO.

THE LEADING MINERAL WATER OF THE EAST.

THE HIRANO MINERAL WATER CO., LD., KOBE.

AGENTS: F. BLACKHEAD & CO.
[1905]
Hongkong, 16th August, 1905.

JOHN ROBERTS & COMPANY, LTD.

BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,

BOMBAY.

Undertake to Supply a First-class full sized Billiard Table, design No. 1, to following
Specification, viz.: On Right Massive Turned Legs, raised panels to Knees, Carved Brackets
Screwed Mouldings, double bolted, best Welsh Slate Bed, extra heavy solid cushion rails fitted
with our new low set Express Cushions, patent invisible Pocket Plates, best Whipcord Pockets
Six Chalk Cups, Superfine West of England Cloth, and patent adjusting toes with lever for
levelling, complete with the following accessories:—

- | | |
|---|--|
| 12 Selected Ash Cues. | 1 Wall Cue Rack. |
| 1 Butt Rest with Patent Brass Head. | 1 Wall Cue Rack. |
| 1 Billiard Rest with Patent Brass Head. | 1 Set Billiard Rules, Framed. |
| 1 Long Butt. | 1 Best Billiard Brush. |
| 1 Mid Butt. | 1 Set "Crystallite" or "Bonoline" Bill. Balls. |
| 1 Billiard Marking Board. | 1 Box Best Cue Tips, Assorted. |
| 1 Dust Cover for Table. | 1 Cue Tip Fastener with File. |
| 1 Straightedge and Circle. | 1 Bottle Cue Cement. |
| 1 Best Spirit Level. | 1 Box Silk Spots. |
| 1 Smoothing Iron with Shoe. | 2 Dozen Best White Chalk. |

Packed and delivered free on Board Hongkong or Shanghai Harbour for the sum of
Rs. 1,400 net.

Illustrated price lists giving prices and particulars of everything pertaining to billiards
can be had on application from the Offices of this paper.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1906. [798-1]

TRADE MARK
MACKIE'S
WHITE HORSE CELLAR
THE UNRIVALLED SCOTCH WHISKY

\$14.00 PER DOZEN.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

W. BREWER & CO.

23 & 25, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Thrashing Floor, by J. S. Fletcher... 0.70
Gambler, by Author of John Chilcote... 0.70
M.P.
Portrait, by Eden Phillpotts... 2.00
The Man with Opals, by A. Wilson Barrett... 5.50
Pillington, by W. C. Cope... 5.50
First it was Ordained, by Guy Thorne... 3.50
Beauty Shop, by D. Woodroffe... 3.50
A Specimen Spinner, by Veigh... 3.50
The Romance of the Fountain, by Hamilton... 3.50
The Coat of Many Colours... 3.50
Tongues of Gossip, by Sherwood... 3.50
Stars of Destiny, by Truscott... 3.50
The Parson's Wood, by Simpson... 3.50
The Web of the Past, by Cromartie... 3.50
The Difficult Way, by Deasman... 3.50
Love in the Heart, by Montgomery... 3.50
The Prophet of the Poor... 3.50
Imperial Naval Review and an Account... 3.50
of the Visit of the British Fleet to... 3.50
Japan... 3.50

Through Race Glasses, by F. E. Vincent... 0.70
What Men Like Most in Women, by Hardy... 0.70
My System, by J. P. Müller... 2.00
The Chinese at Home, by Emile Bard... 5.50
Children of Far Cathay, by C. Holcombe... 3.50
NOW READY, PART 31: A DIARY... 3.50
OF THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR,
Completing the Set... 0.60

BOXING GLOVES, INDIAN CLUBS, DUMBBELLS,
TENNIS RACKETS, TENNIS BALLS,
TENNIS POLES, CRICKET BATS, CRICKET... 3.50
BALLS, &c.

PLAYING CARDS, SETS OF BRIDGE, WHIST,
PIQUET, BEZIQUE, WHIST MARKERS,
BRIDGE MARKERS.
DRAUGHTS, CHESS, DOMINOS, DICE.
[a32]

PEERLESS SCOTS WHISKIES

HAIG & HAIG, LD., DISTILLERS SINCE 1679.

3 Star, SPECIAL—The finest of all "Peg" WHISKIES at ... \$13.00
5 Star, LIQUEUR—Exquisite, best in the World for Club or Private use at ... \$22.00
Stop drinking real Smoky Whisky, because "it comes through the Soda."
Try Haig & Haig's WHISKIES; pure, mellow, matured, non-smoky, delicate flavor.
Once tried, preferred to all others. Sole Agents for Hongkong:
2564 F. BLACKHEAD & Co

JAPAN COALS.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA
(MITSUI & CO.)

HEAD OFFICE—1, SUGA-GCHO, TOKYO.

LONDON BRANCH—34, LIME STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG BRANCH—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, 108 HUNTER STREET.

OTHER BRANCHES

New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai,
Canton, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka,
Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Kure, Shimonoeki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki,
Kuchino, Sasebo, Matsuyama, Hakodate, Taipei, &c.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A 1 Code)

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Arsenal and the State
Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mts
and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miike, Tagawa, Yamato and Ida Coal Mines; and
SOLE AGENTS for Hokoku, Hondo, Kanada, Fujinokuni, Mameda, Mannoura, Onoura Otanji,
Saenaru Tsukuro, Yoshinokuni, Yoshio, Yonokuni, and other Coals.
S. MINAMI, Manager, Hongkong.

CANADA ACCIDENT ASSURANCE CO.

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.

THIS COMPANY issues the most Liberal and Clear Policy ever offered in the East.
DOUBLE BENEFITS for TRAVEL ACCIDENTS.—FEVER, TYPHOID, and
SMALLPOX Covered. Policies written HERE, in any currency.
HONGKONG OFFICE:—14, Des Vœux Road Central.
GRANT & LESLIE, GEO. GRIMBLE,
General Agents for China. Manager, Hongkong. [777]

INSURANCE

EVERY FACILITY
In connection with Life Assurance Business is
afforded by
THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

ONE of the largest and wealthiest of the
Provident Institutions of the United
Kingdom. Forms of application and all
information will be promptly afforded on
application to
DODWELL & CO., LD.,
Agents.
[a166-4]

HOTELS

HONGKONG HOTEL

FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Dining accommodation for 300 Persons
168 Bedrooms
Elegantly Furnished Reception Rooms
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms for Hotel
Residents
Hydraulic Lifts to each Floor
Electric Lighting and Fans
Every Comfort
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms
Ladies' Cloak Rooms
Matron in attendance
CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS
H. HAYNES, Manager. [a40]

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted. Electric Fans (if
required).
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.
For Terms, &c., apply to the—
MANAGER
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a351]

VICTORIA HOTEL.

SHAMKUN—CANTON.

On the British Concession.

MACAO HOTEL.

MACAO, CHINA.

In the Centre of the Pnyas Grande.

Both Hotels under experienced European
Management.

Every Comfort and Convenience for Residents
and Tourists.

WM. FARMER,
Proprietor.

"BOA VISTA"

(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH
CHINA).
MACAO.

HAS been re-opened under European
management and most strict supervision
as to food, cleanliness, and hygiene of the place.
All comforts of a home.
A most pleasant retreat for those desiring of
a few days' rest and quiet.
Comfortable accommodation for travellers
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque
colony of Macao.
Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong
One steamer (ss. *Hongkong*), daily to and
from Hongkong, and two steamers to and from
Canton, give easy communication with both
these centres.
Cable Address—"BOA VISTA."
For Terms, apply
[a21] THE MANAGER.

HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAM-
WAYS COMPANY, LIMITED,
IN LIQUIDATION.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes
7.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes
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10.

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE FINE PRODUCTS OF MESSRS. BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO. LONDON.

TABLOID BRAND PRODUCTS.

"SOLOID" BRAND PRODUCTS.

KEPLER'S MALT EXTRACT.

KEPLER'S SOLUTION OF COD LIVER OIL IN MALT EXTRACT.

BURROUGHS' BEEF AND IRON WINE.

LANOLINE PREPARATIONS.

HAZELINE, HAZELINE CREAM, HAZELINE SNOW, etc., etc.

MEDICINE CHESTS, and POCKET MEDICINE CASES.

The Fine Products of Messrs. BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & Co. are presented by leading Physicians all over the World.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED, CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

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Only communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to this office. Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with their communications, and not for publication, but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymous signed communications should be accepted, unless they are signed by the name of the author, and are accompanied by a statement that the author is not a resident of Hong Kong, and is not a resident of the Colony.

Orders for advertisements should be sent to the office before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour, the copy is not accepted. Only payments in cash are accepted. Address: P.O. Box 38, Telephone No. 12.

MARRIAGE.

On April 28th, at Shanghai, FRANCIS BERNARD FITZGERALD, to JEANNE ARMAND.

DEATH.

On April 28th, at Shanghai, L. ROSENFELD, aged 84 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DE VUEX ROAD C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 5th, 1906.

Spring storms and summer floods, together with war effects and the boycott, accounted for the diminished export of China's main staples in 1905; so Mr. H. B. Morse tells us in his annual report based on Customs returns. The reduced silk output, if our Canton correspondent be not mistaken, is likely to be repeated this year; and it follows that while producing less, the Chinese in the interior will buy less, a reflection that augurs no good for trade generally. As there was at the end of 1904 a "general anticipation of brilliant trade prospects for the coming year", however, we may hope for a more agreeable disappointment this year. We do not attach quite so much importance to what is called "the balance of trade" (as measured between recorded imports and exports) as the Customs people do; the demand in China continues to grow, even when the immediate power to purchase does not, and it is this to which commercial faith may turn. The boycott caused a real dislocation of trade, affecting more than American goods, but we suspect that its moral effect has not been what its hot-headed supporters hoped. The whilom customer may be assumed to share some of the food of Eve, foreign goods representing the forbidden fruit.

It is gratifying to read that owing to the erratic fluctuations of exchange, "every calculation of the merchant has been upset." No pretence could have enabled merchants to insure against these

fluctuations. We regard it as gratifying because a certain pride of financial prescience is presumed to be at the back of the aversion to currency reform; and such surprises may awaken interest in the proposals for stabilisation of exchange. With reference to the alleged excessive mintage of copper cash, the STATISTICAL SECRETARY sounds a note that appears new at the moment, when the sudden depreciation of this subsidiary currency has prompted so many protests and reflections upon the economic folly of provincial governments. He holds that there is no economic reason why all the output, enormous as it has been, should not be absorbed into circulation, meeting a genuine need. The depreciation is said to have been due to a kind of official squeeze, in which an important governmental establishment, having a large staff of workmen, and drawing large accounts in copper coin from the treasury, refused to receive the cents except at a ten-per-cent. discount. In his previous report, Mr. Morse prophesied that if the workers of China were obliged to use ten-cent pieces, instead of the smaller currency, their "little comforts will be cut off, and the men who now support a family in comfort on sixpence a day will find themselves reduced to the level of a bare subsistence." He now reminds us that the silver price of rice is rising; that a depreciated currency ousts all others, fixing the price of commodities; and that wages do not rise in sympathy. Therefore, the argument runs, the Chinese peasantry are now committed to a depth of poverty to which even they have been unaccustomed. There are few speculations more puzzling than these intricacies of money, food, and labour. Equally plausible would seem the argument that the circumstances thus outlined should prove an incentive to increased production in China, of which we have been told, the country is capable. But nothing is so easy as to make these deductions, and nothing less satisfying than these abstract conclusions. As a practical issue, it is interesting to see that our present authority denies that there has been an over-production of copper coinage, and denies that it has been of a quality to necessitate depreciation. He says:

"Considering the large issue within a short time, their appearance is creditable; and analysis of specimens of various Mints taken at random shows that, while some are of pure copper and others contain up to 5 per cent. alloy, they all contain within a small margin of 74 grammes of copper. There were small issues of brass cents from several Mints, containing between 70 and 80 per cent. of copper, but these were not persisted in. On the question of over-issue, it will be admitted that it is not easy, within a limited time, for a population of 400 millions, and that a per capita circulation of 25 cents in the retail currency of the people is not excessive, when we see that the circulation in the United States of America (gold \$15.00) is 120 times as great; for it must be remembered that copper in China performs most of the functions of gold, silver, and copper in the West, the place of silver in China being rather filled by cheques and bank or government notes in the West, the true comparison, however, is to say that in China the per capita circulation of cents (excluding the cash from consideration) is 14 days, and in America 10 days, wages of an unskilled workman. Though these objections are not well taken, an evil of great and increasing dimensions unquestionably exists. An evil requiring no special attention (treating the case of adjustment six months ago, presenting a difficult problem now, and becoming increasingly difficult and more costly in its solution with every day that passes without a ready remedy being provided. Even at the present stage a satisfactory solution will probably cost the Imperial exchequer a sum fully equal to all that has been taken as seigniorage profits in the provinces, and delay will only add to the cost by the necessity of appeasing an angry and discontented population. In one step has been taken directing that from the 24th April, 1906, all Mints shall be placed under the Imperial Board of Revenue. This is a very necessary step, and now there remains but one measure of regulation to be adopted, assuming that the Imperial government accepts as its own the previous issues of the provincial Mints; the government which, by one of its branches, issues these coins at a certain face value must, in all its branches, accept the coins in payment of all dues and at the same value."

The reasonableness and justice of this obligation appears so apparent that we expect it to be instantly admitted—in any other quarter than Peking. It is to be hoped that the report from which we have been quoting will receive serious attention even there.

France has decided upon penny postage to her own colonies.

Shanghai is arranging to establish its horticultural society on a broader basis.

A committee has been appointed by the Army Council to consider the subject of military punishments. The committee is to meet at the War Office.

The spirit of economy is spreading. In future cables relating to the doings of Mr. Warner's team in South Africa, remarks the *Globe*, the words, "Englishmen all out for a small score," will be represented by a formula.

Messrs. Hughes and Hough's coal report dated May 3rd mentions that over 70,000 tons of coal is expected; that since April 20th nearly 48,000 tons arrived; and that business has been dull, with bids weakening and holders firm.

There were fifteen plague cases yesterday of which ten were fatal.

A number of censors are being sent to Japan. These should have been the first officials to have their minds broadened.

Mr. David J. Lennox has resigned the secretaryship of the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders, and succeeds Mr. C. B. Byrnes as superintendent of the Peak tramway. Mr. Byrnes is going home on leave.

A man, about 62 years of age, was found at West Point on Thursday lying in the middle of the road with his head cut open and one of his legs broken. He was taken to the hospital, where the explanation was offered that the unfortunate man had been knocked down by a tramcar.

The people of Johannesburg have expressed a desire that the Government shall forbid the preaching by missionaries of equality to natives. This appeals to us as an unconsidered piece of consideration. The natives are no happier for the chimera they have been swallowing.

A special telegram to the *Echo de Chine* states that fifty examinations have been conducted of members of the labour confederation, some notable reactionaries, and the staff of the newspaper *La Croix*, with the view to determining the responsibility for the disorders in the north. There is a secret society plotting against the safety of the State.

News of the death of Mr. Dan Corcoran, engineer, s.s. *Onang*, at Singapore Hospital on 26th April, will be received with regret. A young officer of much promise, being 23 years of age, he was well known and very popular on the China coast. Deceased was the eldest son of the late Chief Inspector J. M. Corcoran, of Hongkong Police, and of Sydney.

In spite of the heavy rain the Spring Flower and Vegetable Show of the Amoy Horticultural Society was held on April 19th, but only at the Masonic Hall, Kelang. The officials were: Judges of Flowers, Messrs H. F. Rankin and V. G. Savi; vegetables, Messrs J. G. Gootz and H. F. Rankin; Committee—Messrs W. H. Wallace, A. F. Gardner, H. F. Rankin and W. Kuse; Hon. secretary, J. Arthur.

An interesting discovery has been made on board Nelson's flagship, the *Victory*, at Portsmouth. For years it has been thought that only four 24-pounder guns on the middle deck remain of the original armament, but recent documentary examination by Chief Gunner Berry has revealed proof that eight 32-pounders, still standing on the lower deck, also formed part of Nelson's battery of 104 guns taken into action at Trafalgar.

The Empress Dowager of China, learning from Prince Ching of the earthquake at San Francisco, commanded that a certain sum of money from the Privy Purse should be sent to relieve the Chinese who had suffered, and that another sum of 1,000,000 be offered to the American Government to swell the Relief Fund being collected for the American sufferers. Learning that President Roosevelt had refused foreign assistance, Her Majesty commanded that 1,000,000 should be sent to relieve her subjects in San Francisco.

A Hankow dispatch states that the Emperor has granted the recommendation of Viceroy Chang Chih-tung to change the Viceregal headquarters of the Hukwang Vicereignty from Wu-chang to Hankow, and that instructions have already been issued for the selection of a suitable spot for the construction of a Viceregal yamda of a semi-foreign style like that of Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai in Tientsin. This will be a great convenience for foreigners desiring to call on the Hukwang Viceroy, as it saves a trip across the Yangtze, and those who have experienced this in unfavourable weather will appreciate it.

The wedding took place on April 4th (says the *Times*) at the new West-End Synagogue, St. Petersburg-place, W., between Eva, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Spitz, of Inverness-house, Inverness-terrace, and Mr. Paul Ritter, of Messrs. E. Gutmann and Co., stockbrokers, son of Mr. I. Ritter, of Vienna. Dr. Adler, the Chief Rabbi, officiated. The synagogue was decorated and a full choir was in attendance. A reception was afterwards held at Inverness-house, the residence of the bride's father, and among the guests present were Sir Samuel and Lady Montagu, Sir Isidore Spilmann, and Mr. B. E. Toog, of Shanghai, and many from America, Australia, and China. The reception concluded with a theatrical performance held in the theatre of Inverness-house, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Ritter are spending their honeymoon in the south of France and Italy.

By kind permission of Lieut. Col. A. G. Fitch, D.S.O., and Officers, the Band of the Second Battalion "The Queen's Own" (Royal West Kent Regiment) will play the following programme of music during dinner at the Hongkong Hotel, on Saturday, 5th May, 1906:

March "Adolphus"..... Michaelis
Overture to "Die Zauberflöte"..... Mozart
Selection from "Pagliacci"..... Leoncavallo
Valse "Gold and Silver"..... Johar
Suite "Bird of Passage"..... Mendelssohn
Selection from "A Turnaway Girl"..... Caryl
Incidental Music to "Monsieur Beaucaire"..... Rose and Bualossi
Dinner—Hors d'Oeuvres—Egg on Aspic.
Soup—Champignon. Fish—Smoked Fish and Butter Sauce. Entrees—Pigeon Parrot and Green Peas, Sweetbread Cutlets, Haricot or Tail Curry.
—Jushash, Joints, etc.—Roast Sirloin of Beef and Horseradish, Roast Capon and Celery Sauce, Boiled Corned Beef and Potato Peas Pudding, Cold Spiced Beef and Plain Salad. Sweets—Commael Pudding, Marshmallows, Ice Cream and Finger Cakes, Apple Pie, Tartlets, Tipsey Cake, Desert—Coffee—Fruit.

TELEGRAMS.

(DAILY PRESS EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.)

PRISONERS REVOLT AT SHANGHAI.

DETERMINED ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.

SHANGHAI, April 4th.

The prisoners in the Municipal Gaol to-day made an organised attempt at escape.

Mr. Blennerhassett, head-gaoler, received serious sword wounds and was conveyed to hospital.

Two Indian warders were badly injured.

The prompt measures taken were successful in suppressing the outbreak.

The noted brigand Vah Mao Mao, undergoing twenty years' penal servitude, was killed, as well as another Chinese prisoner, while five convicts were wounded.

(REUTERS SERVICE.)

THE LHASA TREATY.

LONDON, May 2nd.

Lord Fitzmaurice, in the House of Lords, said that the treaty with Peking of the 27th April secures the adhesion of China to the Lhasa Convention, and in no wise alters the conditions under which Great Britain undertakes not to encroach on Tibet, nor to interfere with its government. China undertakes not to allow any foreign state to interfere with the government of Tibet, or its treaty states. Great Britain does not seek for herself any concessions under Article 9 of the Lhasa Treaty, which are denied to foreigners. The amount of the Tibetan indemnity is not changed.

THE DUTY ON TEA.

LONDON, May 2nd.

The House of Commons has passed the Tea resolution unanimously.

The Tea Buyers' Association has telegraphed to Mr. Asquith that the reduction of a penny is absolutely unsatisfactory, and they would prefer the duty had not been altered.

RESULT OF THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

LONDON, May 2nd.

Twelve ran.—The betting at the start was 20 to 1, 100 to 8, and 100 to 7 respectively.

THE TURCO-PERSIAN FRONTIER.

LONDON, May 2nd.

The Porte, in a note to the Persian Ambassador, declares that in view of the Islamism, common to both countries, he desires the earliest understanding in the interests of both, and asks Persia to send commissioners to delimitate the frontier.

THE TROUBLE IN NATAL.

LONDON, May 2nd.

The natives in Northern Natal are showing restlessness and all reservists in Durban have been ordered to parade for the purpose of impressing the natives.

THE OLYMPIAN SPORTS.

LONDON, May 2nd.

At Athens, in the Marathon race, there were 53 competitors, including 25 Greeks, 7 Britons, and 5 Americans, the entire 26 miles was lined with spectators and the enthusiasm was immense, Herring, the Canadian, won in 2 hours 51 minutes, Swanberg was second in 2 hours 57 minutes, and Frank, the American, third in 3 hours. The Americans won 11 events, the British 4 and the Greeks 3.

(N.C. Daily News Service.)

AN ENTERPRISE FOR KWANGSI.

Peking, April 28th.

A Frenchman who is opening some lead mines at Mount Mawlung, Shantung, Si, has recently asked for a concession to build a railway between Shantung and Lushow.

THE TOKYO REVIEW.

Tokyo, April 28th.

A triumphant review takes place to-morrow, and an imperial requiem for victims of the war is to follow.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

May 3rd.

Cheung To-chai (Taotai), who was in his native village in the Heungshan district at the time when he was elected president of the Railway, has declined to accept the position on account of old age and ill-health. He stated that he would accept the position of vice-president if offered to him. He has requested Wm. Taotai, to report this to the Viceroy at once.

HUPEH'S SUPPORT.

The Cantonese merchants in Hupeh sent a cable to the General Chamber of Commerce here stating that 220,000 shares have been subscribed for and the first instalment of one dollar per share has already been collected.

A FORBIDDEN INDULGENCE.

A military officer, Captain Lau Sik-hwong, has been arrested in an opium den in the act of smoking opium. He is locked up in the Military Prison. Captain Lau alleges in defence that he went in to search for soldiers smoking opium.

A QUAIN INCIDENT.

The head Monk of the Temple of the Guardian Spirit of the Town has been fined 2,000 by the Viceroy for keeping his temple in an insanitary condition. The Viceroy goes daily to that temple to pray for the cessation of rain.

NEW NAMED.

Yu Yuk-wan, an expectant magistrate, who is at present director of the infant college, has been appointed to the post of Nam-hoi, and will take up his appointment on the 27th inst.

THE TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Owing to the unfavourable weather, the H.K.C.C. lawn tennis tournament is progressing slowly, and the date for completion of the first and second rounds has been extended to the 10th instant. The results to date are as follows:

Event "A," Championship: R. F. C. Master beat E. Humphreys, 6-4, 6-2, 6-2.
Event "B1" Single handicap (A class): A. Boyd beat H. W. Slade, 6-4, 2-6, 7-5; L. N. Murphy beat Dr. J. H. Swan, 9-7, 6-3; F. C. Zehrmann beat C. E. H. Davis, 6-4, 5-7, 6-1; T. B. Norris beat J. R. Wood, 7-9, 6-1, 6-2; T. E. Pearce beat G. A. Hastings, 6-8, 8-6, 6-4; P. Guerod beat G. E. Morrell, 6-3, 7-5; G. H. Edwards beat H. G. C. Bailey, 6-4, 4-6, 6-1; R. Macpherson beat A. H. Hollingsworth, 6-1, 6-3; R. F. C. Master beat R. J. L. Wright, 8-6, 6-2; R. D. Atkinson beat W. E. Leekie.

Event "B2" single handicap (B class): A. O. Brown beat D. E. Clark, 6-3, 6-4; A. H. Laing beat Dr. T. J. Jackson, 6-2, 9-7; C. C. Rutledge beat C. H. Mackay, 6-0, 6-1; W. King beat R. Harding, 7-5, 4-6, 6-4; R. M. Ezekiell beat H. H. Taylor, 6-1, 6-0; W. A. Dowley beat P. Jackson, 6-2, 6-0; E. C. Hagan beat a walk-over from M. E. Asger; T. C. Graham beat F. Graham, 6-2, 6-2; J. L. Macpherson beat L. E. Lamert, 6-2, 6-4.

Event "C" double handicap: J. R. Wood and G. A. Woodcock had a walk-over from E. Fowler and F. C. Butler; R. Henderson and T. E. Pearce beat H. T. Jackson and A. H. Hollingsworth, 6-4, 6-1; E. B. Forman and E. V. D. Farr had a walk-over from E. Humphreys and W. E. Leekie. In the second round T. C. Gray and C. P. Chater beat H. M. and F. C. Kendall, 6-1, 6-4; Wei On and A. E. Carrs beat A. O. Brown and H. R. Wells, 5-3, 6-4, 6-3; R. Henderson and T. E. Pearce beat J. R. Wood and G. A. Woodcock, 6-2, 6-4; P. K. Kuyret and T. B. Norris beat O. C. Olliffe and D. E. Clark, 6-0, 3-6, 8-6; G. A. Hastings and R. F. C. Master had a walk-over from W. King and W. H. Purcell; J. L. Macpherson and C. C. Rutledge beat P. P. J. Woodhouse and A. G. M. Fletcher, 6-1, 6-0.

Event "D" professional pairs: E. Humphreys and G. H. Edwards, merchants, beat J. H. Wood and G. A. Woodcock, Civil Service, 6-4, 7-5; R. E. O. Bird and A. O. Brown, schoolastic, beat W. C. D. Tarnor and L. M. Murphy, banking, 6-2, 9-6, 6-2; A. Boyd and R. Macpherson, banking, beat R. D. Atkinson and G. E. Morrell, law, 6-4, 6-2. In the second round R. Hancock and F. C. Zehrmann beat Captain Smith, R. A., and Lt. Whyte, R.A., 6-3, 9-6, 6-4; T. B. Norris and H. Pinckney had a walk-over from A. E. Wright and A. H. Hollingsworth; Wei On and R. F. C. Master beat R. B. Beattie and R. G. L. Wright, 6-1, 6-4.

REFORMING CHINESE CRIMINAL LAWS.

It is reported from Peking that Their Excellencies Shen Chia-pen and Wu Ting-fang, of the Board of Punishments, who are carrying on the work of revising the criminal laws of this Empire, intend to recommend to their Imperial Majesties the desirability of abolishing the custom of decapitation of criminals and substituting in its stead death by strangling, whether by hanging or by the rack is not stated. The gravity of the crime is to decide whether the doomed prisoner shall be summarily executed or at the autumn assizes of the year following a crime.

A Chinese journalist writes:—There will probably be considerable opposition on the part of the high provincial authorities to the reform. The object of all law is to prevent the recurrence of crime. Decapitation in a degree strikes terror into the hearts of many would-be criminals because the summary separation of the head from the body means a headless spirit which cannot enter the purgatory which alone enables its transmigration into the bodies of newly-born beings. Death by strangulation relieves the criminal of his doubts on this point.

A Manila poet strikes a key that will be no less familiar in Hongkong:—

"Yes, I'm making stacks of money,
And I'm working, night and morn,
But I'd like to smell the fragrance
Of the blossom on the eorn.
No, I do not think I'm homesick,
Very little, any way;
But I'd like to hear a mower
Rattle through a field of hay."

POLICE COURT.

Friday May 4th.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (FIRST POLICE MAGISTRATE).

AN EXAMPLE.

Mr. M. J. D. Stephenson, solicitor, prosecuted a coolie who was found on his premises without permission, and explained that he did so in order that that might be an example and not a deterrent to others. A fine of \$5 or 14 days' imprisonment was imposed.

TRESPASSING.

A Turk named Babrah Abraham was charged with trespassing on Government property. It was stated that he entered West Point Police Building daily with the presumed object of begging from the Indians. He was ordered to pay a fine of \$2 and cautioned not to repeat the offence.

A NICE POINT.

Four native seamen on board the *Glenloch* were charged by the chief engineer with disobeying his orders. Mr. F. X. d'Almada a Castro defended.

It appeared that the defendants, who were engaged in England, contracted for a period of three months or until the ship arrived in Hongkong. When the ship reached here they wanted to leave immediately, and when ordered to wipe the engines they refused.

The chief engineer, David McKenzie, stated that it was the custom for the firemen to wipe down the engines, before being paid off.

The master, Edward Stallard, said the men gave no reason for refusing to work. They simply said they would not do it. There was no mention when they were engaged of the hours they were to work. They were not told when they were engaged in London that they would have to work four hours and have eight hours off. Firemen were supposed to know their duties. He did not tell them.

Mr. d'Almada said men having worked their four hours that day did not know that they would be expected to clean the engines. At the time the contract was made they were told what their duties would be.

His Worship held the defendants knew what their duties were and they would have to go to gaol for 14 days.

THE MORPHIA SEIZURES.

A sequel to the recent forfeiture of morphia transpired when Messrs. M'Ewen, Frickel and Co. and Chu Yee Kin Company applied for a rehearing of the cases in order to prove their respective claims to the morphia declared forfeit in the absence of claimants. Mr. F. B. Deacon (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, and Deacon) appeared in the interests of the Opium Farmer, while Mr. Bailey (from the office of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes, and Mason) appeared for the former firm and Mr. John Hastings for the latter.

The cases have been partly heard, and Mr. Deacon, manager of Messrs. M'Ewen, Frickel and Co., appeared in support of that firm's claim. Mr. Bailey submitted that the document produced by Messrs. M'Ewen, Frickel and Co. proved that they were the agents of the owners the Chins and Japan Trading Co.

Mr. Hastings' client produced the invoices for the goods which he was claiming, received from Shanghai.

His Worship reserved his decision.

BOUND OVER.

Thomas White was summoned by E. B. Stanfield, chief engineer of the s.s. *Tai On*, for disorderly conduct.

Defendant—He struck me first.

His Worship—I think I had better bind you over to keep the peace. I think that will be sufficient.

Defendant was accordingly bound over in \$100 for one year.

ESPORE MR. C. D. MELBOURNE (SECOND POLICE MAGISTRATE).

DISORDERLY SEAMAN.

Rosario Ricardilli, gunner's mate on board the U.S. ship *Danbridge*, was charged with being disorderly at Hung Hom and assaulting an Indian constable, and fined \$1.

NOISY COOLIES.

Mr. E. Lourino, assistant in Messrs. Shawan, Tones and Co., charged two chair coolies with behaving in a riotous and disorderly manner in the street on the 3rd inst. They were convicted and fined \$1 and bound over in \$25 to be of good behaviour for six months.

DANGEROUS GOODS.

A man and a woman were charged with carrying dangerous goods, 42 cartridges, without having them labelled at Kowloon City on 3rd inst. The man was discharged but the woman was fined \$10.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. Peter's Church, Queen's Road West, Third Sunday after Easter. Morning prayer 11 a.m.—Venite, Alesch, Te Deum, Obedience, Jubilate, Ocsley; Hymns, 196, 292, 594 and 576. Holy Communion 12.15. Evening Prayer 6.30. Magnificat, Crotch; Nunc Dimittis, Tucker; Hymns, 190, 296, 593 and 581.

The Church launch *Dayspring*, will call on ships carrying white crews, to bring from the shore to the services, between 5.15 and 10.30 a.m., and between 5.15 and 6 p.m. (Kowloon Police Pier 19.30 and 6), returning afterwards. The "Answering Pontoon" is the call flag. All the sittings are free and unappropriated. Visitors welcome. Books, etc., provided.

Sunday School 10—10.15 a.m.
CHRISTIAN SERVICE, City Hall (Music Room), 11.15 a.m.
ASHLEY ROAD HALL, Kowloon, No. 6, Ground Floor—Services, Lord's Day, 11 a.m., Breaking Bread, Lord's Day, 6.30 p.m.; Gospel Meeting, Tuesday, 7 p.m., Bible Class, Thursday, 7 p.m., General Meeting, Saturday, 7 p.m., Fair Meeting.

HAMBURG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

April 4th.

TURKEY TRADE.

Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal plans have been shelved for the present; his ideas may be right or they may be wrong, but little will be put into them unless British merchants and manufacturers put their best foot forward. They have often themselves to thank if their trade with foreign countries stagnates or falls off, as is once more clearly demonstrated by the annual report of H. B. M. Consul-General in Constantinople. According to it British trade makes little progress in Turkey, while that of other countries, Austria, France, Italy and notably Germany is advancing rapidly. It attributes the success of our German consuls in part to political considerations which have assisted them in securing valuable contracts for arms and railway material, but chiefly to the careful manner in which they study the wants and character of the people and the conditions of the markets, sending their travellers all over the country. Other nations do the same, only the English are behindhand. An English merchant of high standing in Constantinople complains that out of 83 travellers who called upon him within a certain time only two had been from the United Kingdom and they had merely looked in *en passant*, being on a pleasure trip to the East. In January last he was visited by fifteen representatives of firms in Berlin, Hamburg, Frankfurt-on-main, Paris, Vienna and Zurich, but by none from England; the Frankfurt firm deals principally in English goods; why cannot English houses do the business, he asks? The trade in English waterproofs, for instance, has passed entirely into the hands of Hamburg and Berlin firms, the latter monopolizing moreover to a great extent the trade in neckties, ladies' costumes, blouses, stockings, underlinen, leather goods, shoes, etc., simply because they have travellers everywhere who, by constantly laying before the buyers their own patterns and samples cut English make. The admirably organized combined services of steamers and railways, which allow of goods being forwarded from the interior of the empire to the East at through-rates barely higher than the cost of carriage to one of the outports, materially assist their efforts, while the German Oriental Bank, the Anatolian railway, the projected one to Bagdad and other similar undertakings serve to foster the commercial relations between the two countries. Germany and France do not look upon Turkey as a *quantité négligeable* as the English would seem to do, and it is to be feared that the latter will yet have cause to regret the indifference with which they are relinquishing the firm footing they had gained in that country; for foreign competitors are ever ready to rush in where they see an opening.

Words of admonition such as these should be seriously taken to heart, for if the Trades Disputes Bill which are now before Parliament, and which practically hand over the control of the entire industries of the United Kingdom to the Unions, become law, British merchants and manufacturers will find it more difficult than ever to cope with foreign competition abroad.

COAL STRIKES.

In view of the gigantic strike of colliers in the United States it may be interesting to cast a glance at the direful economic results of the last coal strike in that country, which involved 537,000 workmen and their families and lasted for 26 weeks. The loss in wages is computed at nearly thirty million dollars, while the masters suffered to the extent of over fifty millions, including some six millions from wilful damage to buildings and plant. The railway companies estimate their loss at about 23 millions, the total cost of the struggle being put down at 149 millions.

MORE LABOUR TROUBLES.

And still fresh labour troubles are breaking out every day! Last week the men in the lignite mines in the province of Saxony and the adjacent principalities struck work, although wages are said to be fair and there seems to be no just grounds for discontent. Of 3,500 hands employed 2,700 have already turned out and others are likely to follow. In the iron foundries and engine factories in Hanover all men engaged by the day have stopped working and the others have given notice, which in some cases has been anticipated by the masters. The movement emanates from the Middle-German Union of Metal-workers who some time ago presented a list of demands to the foundries, who refused to discuss the matter; it should have passed through the hands of the newly-formed committee of the workmen. In the meantime most of the demands have been silently granted, the principal question still open being that of a minimum wage for casters and moulders irrespective of their deserts. This point the masters will not concede, and the Union now threatens to call out the men's committees, which will of course entail the stoppage of most of the machine factories in the North of Germany and condemn thousands of hands to enforced idleness. It deserves to be noticed that both in Saxony and Hanover the Unions have chosen to ignore the men's committees, which at the special request of the labour party were established by law last year for the purpose of settling difficulties between masters and men. In Berlin 10,000 journeyman painters turned out yesterday, and here in Hamburg the sailors and other seafaring men are causing trouble. There was some hope of the strike in the mining districts of the North of France being settled but on a ballot being taken a majority of two to one pronounced in favour of a continuance of the struggle.

MEMORANDUM.

The cable will have informed you of the discovery last week of thirteen men still alive in one of the galleries of the ill-fated mines of Courrières; they had subsisted for nearly three weeks on the bark of the woodwork, on the flesh of dead horses, turnips and oats, which they

found in the stables. They fortunately came across a supply of water which probably saved their lives, but it is doubtful whether they would not after all have succumbed if it had not been for the noble example of patience and fortitude set them by one of their number, named Nomy, who, as it were, assumed the leadership and managed to keep up their spirits. The French Government have acknowledged his heroism by conferring upon him the Cross of the Legion of Honour; another of the men, Prevost, son, has been distinguished by the medal of the first class. The captain of the German salvage brigade, which returned home last week, accompanied by the blessing of a grateful population, was also honoured with the cross of that famous order, the gold medal of the first class being bestowed upon the other members of the corps. Since the discovery of the thirteen survivors the sound of human voices and signals of distress have been reported from various quarters, but it is thought that they are but the outcome of an excited imagination on the part of some of the rescuing parties. The French Government have ordered a strict enquiry into the causes of the catastrophe.

THIS LATE MR. REINHOLD.

I regret to have to report the death from failure of the heart of Mr. W. Reinhold, senior partner in the firm of Reinhold & Company of this town, who was well known and greatly esteemed in commercial circles in the Far East.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENT.

"THE GREAT THURSTON."

An altogether unique entertainment is that provided by "The Great Thurston." It is as refined as it is novel, and equally interesting to men, women, and children, all of whom are forced to round-eyed wonderment. Thurston has the knack of creating suspense while he works up the details of an illusion, and, upon completing it, of substituting for the expectation the most profound mystery. As a showman and exponent of the dark art he ranks above the best English memory can recall.

Added to the stage effects employed to get a subtle atmosphere of mysticism is a suggestion of Oriental sumptuousness in the architecture of the auditorium of the theatre. The whole setting is reminiscent of the Arabian Nights. Thurston finishes the picture as the magician. That he should have upon the delicate mechanism of feminine hearts, on the subject of which his English Press notices are so eloquent, can be understood from his attractive presence and romantic surroundings.

Unlike the general run of necromancers, Thurston has a quiet method of giving his entertainment. He does not go much on patter, but gets his audience guessing right away. He is rather skilful at leading them on, and then doing the unexpected thing, whereas there is laughter; he also works on their suspicions, and when they are just about to brand him a charlatan, he springs his surprise, and provokes them to baffled admiration. An instance in point was a trick with a small cabinet and a wooden cube. The cabinet opens in two places, but he would only open one compartment at once when insisting that the cube had disappeared after it had been shut up in the cabinet before the eyes of the spectators. With growing uneasiness, nicely feigned, he ignored the clamouring of the gods to open both compartments, but when they would be no longer denied, he complied, and they laughed at the next way they were befuddled.

Again he filled a large glass tank with water. Then he took a clock, took it out and threw it over the tank, drawing it off immediately after, and—hey, presto!—a mermaid was swimming about in it, only she had the ordinary rather limbs of a girl, instead of the traditional tail. To satisfy a few sceptics, he threw the cloth over the glass tank again, and another nymph was surprised. But one of the most remarkable illusions of the evening was performed at the front of the stage. A girl's feet were bound, and Thurston went through some hypnotic passes in the gravest imaginable fashion. Then he folded his subject's arms, and she was laid on a couch of sorts. From this in a horizontal position, she followed the magician's motions; hands into mid-air, and suspended from nothing she remained stationary, while he passed hoops round her from feet to head and vice versa. After that, to the amazement of all beholders, the subject began to revolve, still in the horizontal attitude; when she lowered her hands on to the couch. The trick was as easy as it was unexplainable. There was a freshness about all his work that corroborated Thurston's claim to be the original inventor of all he showed. His card manipulating was also clean and too quick for the most alert eye, which might also be said of everything he did.

The entertainment was divided into three parts, in each of which Thurston was the star performer. Mr. Thurston carries a company of sixteen trained assistants and thirty tons of baggage and scenery. As a variety, which will be greatly appreciated, Mr. Thurston introduces Miss Maud Amber and Mr. Wi. field Blake. "Winfield Blake and Maud Amber are two artists of established reputation in comic opera, musical comedy and vaudeville. Their performance is distinguished by genuine comedy, song, singing, and stylish dressing. They are versatile, their methods are refined, and bear the stamp of metropolitan successes. Mr. Thurston has had the good fortune to secure the artists owing to their willingness to make a complete circuit of the world on a sight-seeing tour.

We are informed by the Robinson Piano Company that already there have been "exceptional" bookings; and the belief of those with knowledge is that the demand for seats will increase rather than diminish.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P.M. str. *Mongolia* sailed from San Francisco on the 2nd inst., and is due at this port on the 27th inst.

The str. *Arugosa* sailed from Astoria on the 29th April, and is due to arrive at this port on the 27th inst.

The Indo-China str. *Laisang*, from Calcutta and the Straits, left Singapore for this port on the 3rd inst. at 1 p.m.

The O.B. & C.M. str. *Bellerophon*, left Shanghai on the 3rd inst., a.m., and is due here on Saturday afternoon.

CHINA TRADE RETURNS, 1905.

Following are further extracts from the report for 1905, by the Statistical Secretary of the I. M. C.—The collection of the year was Hk. Tls. 35,111,005, an increase of Hk. Tls. 3,617,849, or 11½ per cent. Considered in its relation to China's Foreign indebtedness, the collection in 1904, at the average exchange of that year, realised 24,814,049, and 25,281,230 in 1905, at the average exchange of 1905, the fortuitous gain to the Chinese exchequer being 17 per cent, and the drain on the Imperial resources being reduced to this extent. The increase is almost entirely provided by Import Duty, which was greater by Hk. Tls. 3,162,775, or 30 per cent; the explanation of this increase has been given elsewhere, and it should probably be held that much of its anticipation of 1906 Revenue. Export Duty was practically unaltered, while Coast Trade Duty was more by Hk. Tls. 173,872, indicating a diminished foreign trade and increased shipments coastwise. The revenue (duty and like) from Opium was Hk. Tls. 6,857,243, a reduction of Hk. Tls. 38,476; in this revenue, foreign Opium contributed Hk. Tls. 5,711,711, less by Hk. Tls. 313,491, and Native Opium contributed Hk. Tls. 1,145,532, more by Hk. Tls. 24,934. Tobacco Dues were more by 10 per cent. Inland Transit Dues were Hk. Tls. 2,034,403, an increase of Hk. Tls. 247,156, almost entirely from foreign goods imports, and fully accounted for by development in the traffic at Tientsin alone.

In considering the geographical distribution of the Revenue, it must be borne in mind that, on the Import trade of the northern and Yangtze ports, the principal part of the duties is collected at Shanghai, the primary importing port, and that only that part of the Import trade pays Duty at the subsidiary ports which is shipped in direct steamers or is under through bill of lading, to be transhipped directly at Shanghai. Taking the consumption ("net Import") of foreign goods in the Customs districts of Shanghai and of Tientsin and China Yangtze together, it will be observed that the value of the trade in 1904, at the average exchange of that year, was 19,444,000, and in 1905, at the average exchange of 1905, it was 24,814,049, an increase of 27½ per cent. The collection of duties on imports was 19,444,000, and in 1905, at the average exchange of 1905, it was 24,814,049, an increase of 27½ per cent. The collection of duties on exports was 19,444,000, and in 1905, at the average exchange of 1905, it was 24,814,049, an increase of 27½ per cent.

The collection of duties on imports was 19,444,000, and in 1905, at the average exchange of 1905, it was 24,814,049, an increase of 27½ per cent. The collection of duties on exports was 19,444,000, and in 1905, at the average exchange of 1905, it was 24,814,049, an increase of 27½ per cent. The collection of duties on imports was 19,444,000, and in 1905, at the average exchange of 1905, it was 24,814,049, an increase of 27½ per cent. The collection of duties on exports was 19,444,000, and in 1905, at the average exchange of 1905, it was 24,814,049, an increase of 27½ per cent.

A large portion of the trade of China usually 40 per cent of imports and exports passes through Hongkong, and must be assigned in our records to that port. These figures, however, are not strictly correct, as they do not take account of the fact that a large portion of the trade of China is carried on by the foreign flag, and that a large portion of the trade of China is carried on by the foreign flag, and that a large portion of the trade of China is carried on by the foreign flag.

Exports from China show a total of Hk. Tls. 23,769,000 according to the statistics of the various countries, against Hk. Tls. 19,408,854 by our own figures; the latter sum was in 1903 based on market values, which the addition of Duty and shipping charges would increase by about Hk. Tls. 20,000,000, to which amount, for the sake of comparison, we have added the landed freight and insurance. Here, again, we are able to analyse the trade with British India, India receipts from China amounting to Hk. Tls. 10,390,000, while declared shipments from China to India were valued at Hk. Tls. 1,944,013. Among the Indian receipts are shown Raw Silk and Silk Piece Goods valued at Hk. Tls. 4,927,000, and Tea valued at Hk. Tls. 7,470,000, in two categories being pretty certainly of Chinese origin; also refined Sugar valued at Hk. Tls. 1,740,000, and Copper Ingots Hk. Tls. 499,000, the bulk of the former and all the latter probably originating elsewhere than in China.

Making due allowance for the fact that Hongkong acts to a minor extent as a receiving and distributing centre for neighbouring ports—Kwangchowwan, Fuzhou, Amoy, etc.—and for differences in some cases in the time period and in systems of valuation, it would seem safe to say that the distribution shown in the first and third columns of figures in the table gives a fair approximation to the true division of the foreign trade of China in 1903, both direct and through Hongkong.

(a) Imports.—The total value of net imports was Hk. Tls. 447,100,791, to which the northern, Yangtze, and central ports contributed 76 per cent; the southern ports, 24 per cent. This total was Hk. Tls. 103,040,183 more than in 1904, the increase being provided, roughly, a half by Cotton manufactures, a fourth by Metals, and a fourth by Sundries.

Opium was imported in smaller quantities, 51,190 piculs of all kinds, the quantity being 5 per cent, and the value 8 per cent, less than in 1904. Bengal Opium (Bazaar and Patna) more than recovered the loss of 1904, being 1,343

piculs more than in 1903 and 4,666 piculs more than in 1904; Malwa and Porania together were 7,931 piculs less than in 1903 and 7,542 piculs less than in 1904. The northern ports took a slightly larger quantity, 690 against 687 piculs, mainly due to the difficulty of getting Manchurian drug. The Yangtze ports consumed much less of the Indian drug, 7,169 against 8,745 piculs, the void being filled by increased use of Chinese Opium. Shanghai consumed and sent inland 14,811 piculs, against 15,203 piculs in 1904, the consumption of the Soochow district being included in these figures; while the Chekiang ports took 4,041 piculs, against 4,813 piculs. Coming now to the area supplied from Hongkong as a distributing centre, Fuhkien took 6,000 piculs, against 7,273 piculs in 1904; Kwangtung ports (including Wuchow), on the other hand, show an increase, 18,602 against 17,661 piculs, increased consumption being reported from all but Swatow. The Lappa Commissioner notes, with reference to the increase (518 piculs, 4 per cent.) in the quantity passing his stations, that "a significantly corresponding decrease of 838 piculs took place in the shipments from Hongkong to Kwangchowwan"; the Kwangchow Commissioner comments in the same sense on the increase (from 450 to 1,075 piculs) in the quantity reported to his office; arrangements made for the development of the legitimate trade of this leased territory have involved greater regard being shown for the rights of the leasing Power in the adjoining territory. The reduction in the total is accounted for by diminished consumption in Central China—the Yangtze basin with Chekiang; and in that the place of origin of Opium being taken by the Chinese river. The rise in exchange reduced the cost of laying down the Foreign drug, and its consumption would have been still less but for this fact and for the action of the Indian Opium Department in increasing its sales of Bengal Opium and lowering the price. For Chinese Opium a new generation is coming on which is not wedded to any other favour, and which, in its favour, not only attracts, and its lower cost decidedly attractive, and it is likely to land more and more to replace Indian Opium. The Chinese government is also to the necessity of regulating the internal traffic in Opium and to the possibility of deriving a large revenue from it; and since 3rd July has instituted the simultaneous levy of a collective tax on the drug coming down the Yangtze past Ichang, circulation being thereafter exempt from tax in provinces, to be later on extended to 15 provinces. The tax (including customs levy) now amounts to a uniform rate of Hk. Tls. 118.83 a picul for junk-borne Opium, while for steamer-borne Opium it is Hk. Tls. 134.79 for the four "inner" provinces and Hk. Tls. 104 for the four "outer" provinces. Our only satisfactory index of the internal movement of Native Opium is found in the statistics of the Ichang Customs, and there, including both steamer-borne and junk-borne, the quantities have during the past six years been as follows:

1904 to Hk. Tls. 473,579 in 1905. Household Stores also increased from Hk. Tls. 1,491,817 to Hk. Tls. 2,384,334, and Wines, Beer, and Spirits from Hk. Tls. 2,077,509 to Hk. Tls. 3,025,417. These figures are not, the value which remained in China of the year's importation, in addition, there were Household Stores of a value of Hk. Tls. 518,867, and Wines, Beer, and Spirits worth Hk. Tls. 474,607, re-exported during the year to Foreign countries. It is probable that much of this million tons' worth found its way to the countries of the belligerent forces and that the amount would have been greater had the neutral zone between the two not been pushed to the north.

Flour, 931,761 piculs, was about the same as in 1904; but whereas in former years the importation was entirely from American mills, during 1905 Australia has advanced into the market. Including re-exports, mainly from Shanghai in the direction of the seat of war, the import of Flour was 939,447 piculs in 1904 and 933,423 piculs in 1905. While the northern and central provinces of China take close on three-fourths of Foreign imports in general, of Flour they take normally but a third of the year's importation, the tendency being more and more to have recourse to the products of flouring mills established on Chinese soil and grinding Chinese grain; imports at the ports served by Shanghai increased from 232,447 to 326,398 piculs, due possibly to the fact that the mills at Harbin were shut out from the Chinese market, but more probably to the demand for the troops in the North. The chief market for imported flour is in the ports served through Hongkong, which are constant importers of foodstuffs and in which the returned emigrants have introduced a taste for foreign luxuries; here the import fell from 707,000 to 662,025 piculs, and, as it is known that Australian Flour has won a footing for the first time in this market, it is probable that we have here an indication of the effect of the boycott on the Australian product, greater than the amount of this reduction.

Cotton manufactures rose to the abnormal value of Hk. Tls. 181,432,953, which was 31½ per cent, more than in 1904, on the inflated valuation of that year, and 30 per cent more than the highest previously recorded import, that of 1902, when Cotton values were more normal. Plain fabrics (unbleached Shirtings, Sheetings, C. Cloths, Drills, and Jeans) increased heavily, the importations in four years past having been as follows:

1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
187,104,489	13,562,460	12,640,984	27,724,989

The price of Raw Cotton in the Western markets was low at the end of 1904 and continued low for the first three months of 1905; during this period, as stated in my last Report, orders were placed for future delivery of large quantities of Piece Goods, and the subsequent increase in the price of Cotton (an increase of 67 per cent, from 3½d. per lb. in January to 6½d. in December) operated only to the benefit of the importers in China. Of the plain fabrics named above, supplies came from the principal producing countries in the following proportions:

1903.	1904.	1905.
Great Britain 7,841,003	8,108,020	13,348,025
America 4,782,141	3,735,348	12,508,938
Japan 73,723	60,312	78,580
India 53,806	183,461	650,636

To the import of 1905 the English mills contributed 49 per cent; the American, 45 per cent; the Japanese, 3 per cent; and the Indian, a little over 2 per cent. Fancy goods, with a reduced cost for raw material, increased in value from Hk. Tls. 24,162,260 in 1904 to Hk. Tls. 27,330,895 in 1905. The increase in quantities is very general, and is most marked in Chinese and Prints, Cotton Italian and Lastings, and Cotton Blankets. Cotton Yarn increased generally, even English spinnings sharing in the advance; the total increased from 2,285,375 to 2,553,797 piculs, of which India contributed 1,848,846 piculs and Japan 651,442 piculs. For this year Yarn has been swamped in the influx of fabrics, and from a general averaging, taking into account the value of a half of the value of all Cotton manufactures, the value of Yarn has fallen to 35 per cent, of the whole. The mills of China have, however, had a busy and profitable year, and have supplied a larger proportion of the demand than formerly, being helped out by a fall in the Shanghai price of Cotton, coinciding with the rise in the price elsewhere.

The import of Metals was more than doubled in value, Brass, Lead, Tin, and Quicksilver, in quantity and value, the reduced import of lead being attributable to the reduced export of Tin and, to some extent, to the increased price in Western markets. Iron and Steel were considerably increased in nearly every kind. Of the total value of all Metals, Hk. Tls. 4,428,998, Copper contributed over two-thirds, the importation (excluding Wire) in the past three years having been as follows:

1903.	1904.	1905.
Quantity Piculs 91,971	289,528	961,621
Value Hk. Tls. 2,505,741	8,794,322	31,133,551

At the same time Spelter increased from 1,090 piculs in 1903, and 14,326 piculs in 1904, to 32,472 piculs in 1905. The year 1905 already exceeded the normal importation, and the increase since that year may be safely assigned to purchases for the Importation in smaller quantities. 2,227,916 piculs, against 3,558,830 piculs in 1904; the import of Yangtze Rice at Canton increased, however, from 2,221,493 to 3,903,913 piculs, and with larger importation at Swatow also, the supplies from all quarters introduced into Kwangtung considerably exceeded those of 1904.

Cigars and Cigarettes continue to increase the value rising from Hk. Tls. 3,229,713 in

KODAKS AT HOME PRICES.

No. 3 FOLDING POCKET KODAK (23-12-6d.) \$38.00

" 4 CARTRIDGE " (25-15-0d.) \$60.00

LONG HING & CO.

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[35]

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AMSTERDAM

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" 1 " Pints ... 16.50
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TELEPHONE No. 135.

[35]

BABY CAME NEAR DYING

From an Awful Skin Humour Covering Entire Body—Scratched Till Blood Ran—Wasted to Skeleton—Hands Like Claws—Cuticura Brings Blessed Relief and Speedy Cure.

"WOULD HAVE DIED BUT FOR CUTICURA"

"When my little boy was three months old his head broke out with a rash, which was very itchy and ran considerable watery fluid. We tried everything we could, but he got worse all the time till it spread to his arms, legs, and then to his entire body, and he came near dying. It itched so he would scratch till the blood ran, and a thin yellowish stuff would be all over his pillow in the morning. I had to put mittens on his hands to keep him from tearing his skin. He got so weak he took fainting spells and we would think him dying. He was almost a skeleton and his little hands were thin like claws."

"It was bad about eight months when we tried Cuticura. I had not laid him down in his cradle in the daytime for a long time. He had got so that he just slept in our arms all the time."

"I washed him with Cuticura Soap and put on one application of Cuticura Ointment and he was so soothed that I put him in his cradle. You don't know how glad I felt when he felt better. It took one box of Cuticura Ointment, pretty near one cake of Cuticura Soap, and about half a bottle of Cuticura Resolvent, to cure. I think he would have died only for the Cuticura."

"No return in a month. Mrs. Maitland writes, under date of Feb. 24, 1903: 'It affords me pleasure to inform you that it is fourteen years since my boy was cured of the terrible skin disease. He has been permanently cured and is hearty and strong.'"

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Dealers: London, H. Charlesworth & Co., 1, New Bond Street; New York, J. C. Watson & Co., 10, N. 4th Street; San Francisco, J. C. Watson & Co., 10, N. 4th Street; Hong Kong, J. C. Watson & Co., 10, N. 4th Street.

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TAKEN. Charges moderate.

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(late of the Hongkong Typewriting Bureau)

34, Queen's Road Central (Second Floor).

Hongkong, 25th October, 1905. [19]

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THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER.

BOAT CO., LD., is prepared to supply

ANY QUANTITY OF PURE FRESH

WATER to the Shipping, both for Deck and

Boilers.

Call Flag W.

J. W. KEW,

Manager,

Hotel Mansions, 3rd Floor,

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CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF

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By GEORGE J. HADCOMBE

(Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs

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Flower Land," etc.)

The volume which consists of 461

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Printers and Publishers, the "HONGKONG

DAILY PRESS" Office.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1906.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:

On the 4th at 12.05 p.m.—The barometer has fallen over N.E. Japan and the E. coast of China, and risen at B. Japan.

A shallow area of low pressure lies off the E. coast of Japan.

Gradients are slight in S. China and moderate E. and S.E. winds are indicated in the Formosa Channel, and the N. part of the China Sea.

Forecast:—Moderate S.W. winds; showery.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Editor, and special business matters to the Manager.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

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"Box 500."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 5th May, 1906. [1018]

CLUB GERMANIA.

NOTICE.

THE NINTH YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the CLUB GERMANIA will be held in the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 15th May, 1906, at 6 P.M.

By Order, C. W. BEUSER, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1906. [1019]

IMPORTANT

HOTEL COMPANIES

OR

PROPRIETORS.

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAIMUN," will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 8th inst., at 10 A.M.

For freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARSEN & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1906. [1021]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M. of the 6th inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1906. [1023]

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS AND CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT

is now ready and contains—

Epitome of the Week's News.

Leading Articles—

Calcutta in China.

The Shifting of the Axis.

Infectious Diseases at Hongkong.

Marketing at Hongkong.

Imperial Veto and the Colonies.

Hongkong Jottings.

Hongkong Sanitary Board.

Macao.

Supreme Court.

Police Court.

Sensational Occurrence in Victoria Gaol.

An Extradition Difficulty.

Infectious Disease Measures.

Company Meetings—

The Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.

The Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.

A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.

China Association.

Chinese Customs Report.

Home and China Affairs.

New Pacific liner.

Canton.

Macao.

Amateur Dramatic Club.

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Hongkong, 5th May, 1906.

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THE Steamship

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Captain Powell, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 8th inst., at 11 A.M.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stowage and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the Steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1906. [1022]

BRITISH-INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM RANGOON AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"ZALDA."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M. to-day, the 4th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1906. [1016]

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NEW and easy method of learning French in a few months, mainly by conversation with a Frenchman. Terms very moderate.

Also Lessons in English by an English Lady. Apply by letter to—
Care of Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1905. [414]

RUINART PERE & FIE, REIMS.

Established 1719.

CHAMPAGNE GROWERS AND SHIPPERS.

Ship only the Finest Quality Extra Dry (Green Seal).

LAUTS, WEGENER & CO., Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1905. [122]

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

THE latest Method of the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.

37, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL.

from the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1905. [853]

DAVID CORSAK & SON'S

MERCHANT NAVY

NAVY BOILED

LONG FLAX

RELLANCE CROWN

TAPING

ARNOLD KARBURG & CO.

Sole Agents.

851

SIEN TING.

SURGEON DENTIST.

No. 6, D'AGUILAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [688]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

have now 40,000 Cubic feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted to receive and deliver perishable goods.

Wm. PARLANE, Manager.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1901. [47]

A. LING & CO.,

FURNITURE STORE.

PLATED GLASS AND CROCKERY

WARE, &c., &c.; and FOCHOW

LAQUERED WARE

68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1903. [902]

AUTOMATIC MAUSER

PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.63 m.m.

With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGE

FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.

HEYMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1905. [45]

MITSUBISHI GOSHI-KWAISHA

(MITSUBISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT

MARUNO-UCHI, TOKIO.

Cable Address, "IWASAKI," which applies to all Branch Offices.

AL, ABC 5th Ed. Western Union Codes used.

All letters Addressed: MANAGER, MITSUBISHI CO., with name of place under.

BRANCH OFFICES: NAGASAKI, KOJI, KOBE, KARATSU, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG AND HANKOW.

AGENTS: YOKOHAMA, M. ASADA, Esq.

CHINKIANG, Messrs. GRADING & Co.

MANILA, Messrs. MACDONALD & Co.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of Takashima, Ochi, Shinjima, Yamaguchi and Kani-Tamada Collieries, and also Hojo Colliery, which will shortly be ready to produce on a large scale the best Buzen Coal.

The Head and Branch Offices and the Agencies of the Company will receive any order for Coals produced from the above Collieries.

T. MATSEKI, Manager, Hongkong, 963.

No. 2, Poddie Street.

NOTICES OF FIRMS

GEO. FENWICK & CO., LTD., ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS.

MR. JOHN I. ANDREW, has been appointed GENERAL MANAGER of the above Company in succession to the undersigned, who is leaving the Colony.

W. G. WINTERBURN, M.N.A. Hongkong, 1st May, 1906. [990]

NOTICE.

MR. P. W. GOLDRING's connection with the firm of Messrs. BRUTTON, HETT and GOLDRING having been severed by mutual consent, the business heretofore carried on under that name will as from this date be continued at Nos. 39, 41 and 43, Des Vaux Road, under the name of Messrs. BRUTTON & HETT, and Mr. P. W. GOLDRING will carry on business under his own name at No. 10, Queen's Road Central.

Dated May 1st, 1906.

BRUTTON & HETT, PHILIP W. GOLDRING.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. L. M. ALVARES & Co. have this day REMOVED their Office to the Top Floor of No. 8, Des Vaux Road Central, above the office of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1906. [989]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

DR. SWAN has REMOVED from No. 7, Alexandra Buildings to 18, BANK BUILDINGS, 1st Floor, next to Shanghai Life Insurance Co.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1906. [1012]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company (since its registration) will be held at the Offices of the Company, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1905.

The REGISTER of SHARES will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., to THURSDAY, the 15th inst., both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares will be Registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1906. [1003]

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Offices, ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, on SATURDAY, the 12th May, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February, 1906, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 28th April to 12th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1906. [956]

THE YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A DIVIDEND at the Rate of TWENTY-FIVE Per Cent, being FIFTEEN DOLLARS per Share, on the Paid-Up Capital of the above Association, has been declared payable, in Teels at Exchange 73, at the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, or the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Shanghai, on and after this date, to Shareholders of Record on the 9th April, 1906.

By Order of the Board of Directors, F. A. GUMMING, Acting Secretary.

Shanghai, 19th April, 1906. [962]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$30 per Share for the year 1905 has been declared and a bonus of 20 per cent. on contributions for the year 1905 has also been declared.

Warrants will be issued on the 30th April.

By Order of the Board, W. J. SAUNDERS, Secretary.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1906. [983]

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of 1/- per Share free of tax for account of the Twelve months ending last February, has been declared by the Directors of the above Company. Coupon No. 6 is payable immediately at the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, and the RUSSO-CHINESE BANK, at Tientsin and Shanghai.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1906. [1009]

FOR SALE

FOR SALE, OR TO LET.

THE WANCHAI PROPERTY of GEO. FENWICK & Co., LTD., Engineers and Shipbuilders: Comprising portions of Marine Lots Nos. 81 and 82; approximate area 43,500 sq. ft.

Or, a portion of Marine Lot at North Point, 20 feet depth of water at Wharf; suitable for Godowns, &c.

For further particulars apply to the Company. Hongkong, 25th April, 1906. [135]

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AT THE PEAK.

AN ELEVEN-ROOMED HOUSE, with Dressing, Drying and Bathrooms; distant thirteen minutes by chair from the Tram; and cold water, large Kitchen; Laundry and Servants' Quarters. Can be used as one dwelling or divided into two.

For Particulars and Terms, apply to—SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. Hongkong, 18th March, 1905. [571]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 5th May, 1906, at 2.30 P.M., at their SALES ROOMS, No. 3, Des Vaux Road (Corner of Ice House Street).

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF JAPANESE CURIOS,

Comprising—

OLD SATSUMA VASES, BOWLS and INCENSE BURNERS, FINE GOLD CLOISONNE TEA SETS, CLOISONNE VASES, OLD BRONZES, IVORY INLAID PLACQUES, SILK EMBROIDERIES, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS.—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1906. [1014]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from N. POST, Esq., Consul for Austria-Hungary, to sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 5th May, 1906, at 2.30 P.M., within his Residence, "Yalta," No. 65, Mount Kellet, The Peak.

THE WHOLE OF HIS VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising—

TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, OVERMANTELS, TEAKWOOD SIDEBORD with BEVELLED GLASS, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE, PICTURES, CARPETS, TEAKWOOD WARDROBES with BEVELLED GLASS, DOUBLE BRASS-MOUNTED CUPBOARD with WIRE and HAIR MATRESSES, SHANGHAI BATHS, COOKING STOVE and UTENSILS, &c., &c., &c.

Also

One SEMI-GRAND PIANO by E. L. NEUMANN, Hamburg.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS.—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1906. [984]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction at his SALES ROOMS, No. 2, Zeland Street, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 5th May, 1906, at 2.30 P.M., A QUANTITY OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, Comprising—

BRASS BEDSTEAD, WARDROBES, WASHSTANDS, DRESSING TABLES with BEVELLED GLASS, ICE BOXES, COOKING STOVE, GLASSWARE, CARPETS, &c., &c., &c.

And a John Brinsford PIANO.

TERMS.—As usual.

F. KIENE, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1906. [995]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction at his SALES ROOMS, No. 2, Zeland Street, On TUESDAY, the 8th May, 1906, at 11 A.M. TOWELS, CARPETS, TEA SETS, GLASSWARE, MUSLIN, FLANNELLETS, Japanese and Chinese SILK GOODS, HANKYERCHIEFS, SHAWLS, PETTICOATS, CUSHIONS, BEDCOVERS, &c., &c., &c.

Also

A Small Lot of WATCHES and JEWELLERY, &c., &c., &c.

And 9 BALES COCKS.

TERMS.—As usual.

F. KIENE, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 1st May, 19

HONGKONG
BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BOOKBINDING.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.

The only office in China having European
taught workmen Equal to Home
work.

IRON MERCHANTS.

SINGON & CO.,
Iron, Steel, Metal and Hardware
Merchants. Wholesale and Retail
Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry.
Coke Importers. General Store-
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35 & 37, Hing Loong Street
(1st Street West of Central
Market.) Telephone No. 515.

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M. MUNEYA, JAPANESE ARTIST.
Bromide and Crayon Enlargements and
also colouring Photos and relief Photos.
Views of China and Mania. Work
done for Amateurs; 110, 84, Queen's
Road Central.

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KWONG SANG & CO.,
Shipchandlers Sailmakers, Provisioners,
Coal Merchants, Hardware, Engineers
Tools, Metal, Iron and Steel Merchants
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A clear skin and VINOLIA
go together. To get the
first you should have the
second.

Lea and
Perrins'
Sauce.



By Royal Warrant
to
His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

CLARKE'S
B. 41.
PILLS.

A warranted cure for all
acquired or constitutional Dis-
charges from the Urinary Organs
in either sex. These famous Pills
also cure travel, Hives in the
Back and all Kidney Disorders.
Free from mercury. Forty
years' success. Sold by all
Chemists and Storekeepers
throughout the world.

MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PILLS

For Ladies. These pills
cure all kinds of menstrual
disorders, such as irregularity,
pain, etc. They are sold by all
Chemists and Storekeepers.
B. 41. 57

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL

Is given on every cycle. If you
are not satisfied, return the pills
and get your money back. No
doubt, you will be satisfied.
B. 41. 57

THE UNRIVALLED
KILLER.
KEATING'S
POWDER.

FATAL TO INSECT LIFE.
Harmless to Everything Else.
Sold in Tins and Bottles only.
It kills
FLEAS, BEETLES, BUGS, FLIES.

Always order
LIEBIG as
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Apollinaris

"The Queen of Table Waters."

SUPPLIED UNDER ROYAL WARRANTS

OF APPOINTMENT TO

His Majesty King Edward VII.

AND

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

BLACK CONTEMPT OF THE WHITE.

THE REAL DANGER.

The people at home need not be surprised if
they hear that other evils follow in the train of
the resignation of the Natal Ministry; and as
surely as night follows day, this interference of
Lord Elgin with the men on the spot who know
the importance of teaching the Kaffirs
a lesson will result in a tremendous increase in
the difficulties and dangers of the white men on
the sub-continent. At the present moment the
natives up and down the country are talking
about what they call the worthlessness of the
Germans, who have been for over two
years endeavouring to tackle the Witbois
and Hereros, an inferior Hottentot lot, who
are looked down upon by every native in
South Africa. There is not a tribe that
does not believe that it could wipe the
Hottentots out, man, woman, and child, in a
week. Therefore, the German is regarded as
ever so much less than the average native as a
fighting man. As for our own war, the length
of time we took over it left a similar impression
on the minds of the Zulus, the Basutos, and half
a dozen other tribes who had always regarded
the Boers as a powerful force for one availing im-
p. The weakness of the white man is, in short, the
commonest topic discussed around the braid fires.
Let the Englishman at home take it or leave
it; but we are faced to face with the greatest
danger that South Africa has been confronted
with since the Cape of Storms was discovered.
Every black in Natal must have known that the
prisoners found guilty of being concerned in the
murder of a white officer of the King were
condemned to death. They will now hear that
the white man in London have overruled the
Government in Natal. The fact may not be
grasped here, but fact is that the Natal
native will believe with all his heart that the
home Government feared the consequences of
the execution, and stopped it in order to buy
the friendship of the revolted natives. The
people of Natal and of the other colonies
on their part, knowing as they do the neces-
sity for teaching the sharpest lesson that can
be taught the natives, will be in despair. The
colonies have been cheated under the interference
of Downing-street, but this interference with
an absolutely necessary step, this endangering of
the white settlers and encouragement to the na-
tives to goaded with their resistance to the laws
of the colony may turn out to be the last straw.

A well-known Colonial who has spent the
greater part of his life in official and other
positions in Natal, and is now staying in London,
remarked this morning, in an interview with a
representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette* that
it was altogether hard to understand how it
was that when Englishmen got a few thousand
miles away from their own country everything
they did should be regarded by Radicals as
wrong, while everything that was done by Kaffirs
and Boers was esteemed right. "All," he went
on to say, "that is required in that Natal should
manage her own affairs; she knows exactly what
she wants, and she is quite able to carry out all
that is necessary. Let her go on as in the past
and all will be well; but continue this system of
interference, and there will be nothing but
disaster."

In other Colonial quarters the opinion is
expressed that far more serious than even the
harmful effect on the natives which this
interference is calculated to have, is the possible
change which it may bring about in the feeling
of the Colonies for the Mother Country. There
is no such patriotism and no such loyalty as
theirs. But interference is the one thing they
will not stand at; and in supposing that they
can dictate to them, the Liberal
Government entirely undercuts the self-respect
of the men they have to deal with.—By "Colo-
nist" in the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

"MAUD: A PROBLEM"

Scene: A village kitchen swarming with
children; their mother recounting her trials to
the old man, and—Maud.
"And what is Maud doing?" asks the lady.
"At her age, she ought to be earning her living."
Maud is the eldest of eight, a lank girl of
seventeen; she wears a dirty, collarless silk
blouse, a long and still dirtier serge skirt,
broken boots, bead necklaces and gilt bangles,
and her curled hair hangs low over her eyes and
ears.

"She don't do nothin' at present," answers
her mother.
"Can she cook?"
"She don't like cookin'," explains the mother.
"Can she sew?"
"She don't like sewin'."
"Does she help you in the house?"
"She don't like housework. Sometimes she
thinks she would like a light place in a shop."

The energetic lady emits a sound of dis-
approval. Sixty or eighty years ago the
spectral Maud would have been packed off to
service whether or no, with a decent outfit, and
a command to make herself a useful member of
society. Nowadays a squire's wife can only
point out the disadvantages of idleness, and the
importance of a future wife learning the
domestic arts she has mentioned. Maud listens
with supreme indifference. She has not the
faintest intention of going to service. It means
work, for one thing, and Maud has never work-
ed. It means earning her living, and she does
not care to do that. Although her parents find
it a hard matter to bring up eight children on
less than a pound a week, she knows they will
never expect her to do anything she does not like.
She is content to lounge away her life, fed by her
father, and getting astray as she grows older, and
then for minding a neighbour's baby—just enough to
pay the weekly installment for the blouse. All
the morning she watches her mother work; in the
afternoon she listlessly pushes the family pram-
cart in company with other Mauds, her long
skirt getting a fresh coat of mud, while the
wearer eyes with disdain the neat, well-dressed
servants she meets. She is a servant? No, thank
you! And so the days go on, and no shopman
comes to beg her to take "a light place" in his
establishment.

What is to become of a girl who has nothing,
knows nothing, and does nothing? The ques-
tion may vex the active, the reflective, and the
benevolent; it assuredly never troubles Maud.
Her smattering of education was obtained at
other people's expense. She thinks—if she ever
thinks at all—that she will always be kept at
the expense of the industrious and thrifty (in
this, unhappily for the lady and the industrious
alike, she is correct), but she knows this—that
she is never going to work for herself.

Some man sources a wretched home for life
into a social problem. Those of her children
who are unfortunate enough to survive are
sickly, rickety, or weak-minded from neglect
and a diet of baker's bread and tinned food,
receiving too much to eat the first three days
of the week, and too little the four last. In
vain does the parish doctor scold her: in vain
does the district visitor strive to lure her to
free cooking lessons, and the rector's wife to
point out how she is wrecking her children's
lives. Only compulsion could influence her,
and that cannot be applied. Rage, dirt, and
misery are viewed by her with Oriental calm;
if sickness comes, someone will pay the doctor,
and the ladies of the parish will doubtless
supply the patient with nourishing food; if her
husband should die, she will immediately apply
for parish relief.

Her next-door neighbours contrive, with toil
and care, to keep ten children tolerably well fed
and clothed, without begging and without debt,
but this seems an absurd waste of energy to
Maud, who is equally scornful of their care for
their children's morals. Maud's eldest son is
convicted of theft, but the sentence of three
years in a reformatory has the great advantage
of transferring a burden from her on to the
nation, and she accordingly will not discourage the
second boy from following his brother's example.
To Maud and her kind there is no disgrace
in begging, nor in dependence—only in work.
There is free education; free food is clamoured
for; free clothing should logically follow; until
the drones in the hive outnumber the workers,
and so all perish. Meanwhile the problem calls
for solution. The apostle, wiser than modern
politicians, proclaims: "If any will not work,
neither shall they eat."—Globe.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth say in their weekly
share report, dated Hongkong, May, 4th:—
We have but little change to report; business
has been moderate, and chiefly of a cash nature,
although a few time transactions are reported.
Rates have ruled steady, but on the whole with
a slight inclination to weakness.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai, have
shown some weakness, presumably on account of
the continued advance of sterling exchange, and
the consequent inducement to release China
scrip and buy the London, the difference be-
tween the two rates at the moment being some-
what abnormal. Sales have been made during
the week at \$865 and \$830, the market closing
with sellers at the latter rate. Nationals have
ruled quieter and offers to sell at \$49 have met
with no response; at times of closing a lower rate
would be accepted, but buyers are not plentiful,
and can make their own market to great extent.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have ruled
in demand and some have resulted at \$770 ex
the dividend of \$30, with sellers at the 30th ultimo.
At time of closing shares at \$770, and possibly
even at a further advance. Shares, however, are
scarce and holders inclined to hold out for higher
rates. "China Traders' Certificates" (\$170) are
scarce and holders inclined to hold out for higher
rates. "China Traders' Certificates" (\$170) are
scarce and holders inclined to hold out for higher
rates. "China Traders' Certificates" (\$170) are
scarce and holders inclined to hold out for higher
rates.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong remain un-
changed with sellers at \$95 and only very small
sales to report. Chinas continue neglected at \$85.
SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao
have found further buyers at \$25 in fair lots
but close with sellers at that rate, while a point
lower fails to bring out shares. Indo-Chinas
have also been affected by the high exchange
and have ruled weak, with sellers at \$92 and
with but a small business. Donkeys have
been placed at the reduced rate of \$4, closing
steady at that. Star Ferries have changed
hands at \$32 old, and \$22 new, and further
shares could be placed at these rates. Shells
remain at 27s. without business.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars remain dull and
we have no cash business to report. On time,
however, some small sales have taken place at
\$173 for July, and \$180 for August; several
other sales at erratic rates have taken place,
chiefly cross transactions and take-overs, cash
and time. The market closes more or less
nominal. Luzons remain without business.

MINING.—We have no changes or business to
report under this heading.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hong-
kong and Whampoa Docks have improved their
position, and sales have been effected during the
week at \$162, \$163 and \$164, the market, how-
ever, closing weakish at \$164 sellers. Kowloon
Wharves continue neglected at \$104 without
sales, and close with sellers. We have no other
changes or business to report under this heading.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hong-
kong Lands have further improved their posi-
tion, and have been placed at \$119, closing with
buyers at that rate. Sales of West Point are
reported at \$23, and of Hotels at \$136. We
have nothing else to report under this heading.

COTTON MILLS.—Beyond sales of Hongkong
Cottons at \$18, we have nothing to report under
this heading.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Borneos have been
placed at the improved rate of \$7. China
Providents at \$9. Fonvicks at \$22 and \$23,
(closing with sellers at \$22). Steam Water-
boats at \$89. China Light and Powers at \$101,
and Watsons at \$154 and \$131. The last
mentioned Company has just issued its report,
which shows an increase of earnings on 1905
of \$8,236. The amount carried forward is
\$7,734, against \$6,026 for 1904. We have
nothing further to report under this heading.

Calvert's
Carbolic
Toilet
Soap

Ensures a
Clear, Soft Skin.

It is pure throughout, fragrant per-
fumed, emollient, and antiseptic, (10%
crystal carbolic). It quickly removes
dust and dirt, takes away the un-
pleasant effects of perspiration, and
leaves instead a delicious feeling of
thorough purification.

Sold by local Chemists and Storekeepers.
Made by F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, Eng.

MAKES THE SKIN
as soft as
VELVET

Parola

Removes all
ROUGHNESS,
REDNESS, HEAVY
IRRITATION, TAN, and
KEEPS THE SKIN
SOFT, SMOOTH, and WHITE
ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

Delightfully COOLING & REFRESHING
during the summer.

Bottles
1/4, 1/2, and 2/6 each.
M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham.

THE YOUNG AMERICAN
CIGARS

ALWAYS ON THE TOP!

A STANDARD OF
EXCELLENCE FOR DISCERN-
ING SMOKERS.

EVERY CIGAR WILL GIVE
YOU HAPPINESS FOR
AN HOUR.

THE SIGNATURE OF
DRESSELHUYTS &
NIEUWENHUYSEN
ON EVERY BOX.

SOLE IMPORTERS—

THE HOLLAND-CHINA

TRADING COMPANY,

HONGKONG SHANGHAI,
AND
TIENTSIN.

FOR SALE AT ALL THE PRINCIPAL

CIGAR DEALERS. [67-8

\$16.00
WILL BUY A CASE OF
GREGOR & CO.'S
IMPERIAL HIGHLAND
WHISKY
(RED TRIANGLE).

GREGOR & CO.,

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 1ST FLOOR.

THEATRE ROYAL
CITY HALL.

TO-NIGHT

SPECIAL TRAM WILL BE RUN TO THE PEAK AFTER THE
PERFORMANCE.

LONDON'S GREATEST SENSATION.

THE GREAT THURSTON,
WORLD'S MASTER MAGICIAN.

WITH SIXTEEN ASSISTANTS & THIRTY TONS OF BAGGAGE.

EXTRA SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS.

WINFIELD BLAKE AND MISS MAUD AMBER,
THE POPULAR COMIC OPERA STARS.

NOTE.—In People, 30 TONS OF BAGGAGE, \$10,000 EXPENDED.
BOOKING FOR RESERVED SEATS, DRESS CIRCLE AND STALLS AT ROBINSON'S
PIANO Co.

PRICE OF ADMISSION: Dress Circle, \$3; Stalls, \$2; Pit, \$1; SOLDIERS and SAILORS
in Uniform Half-Price to Pit and Stalls.

978] H. P. LYONS, Touring Manager.

USE ONLY and USE ALWAYS
MOST
REFRESHING.

ATKINSON'S

A LUXURIOUS PERFUME
IN HEALTH.

A NECESSARY
RESTORATIVE
IN SICKNESS.

EAU DE COLOGNE

Far Superior
to the
German Kinds.

2540

BOVRIL

is bottled energy

Bovril relieves fatigue after
great exertion and gives inval-
uable aid in the exhaustion and
depression following many
diseases.

1370-4

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LD.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

JOINT SERVICES.
FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN, NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA AND SUMATRA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TYDEUS"	On 12th May.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"HYSON"	On 12th May.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"GLAUCUS"	On 15th May.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"RHIPPEUS"	On 17th May.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"IDOMENEUS"	On 23rd May.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ALAX"	On 31st May.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MEMNON"	On 7th June.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"STENTOR"	On 7th June.	

HOMWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"BELLEPHON"	On 8th May.	
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"CALCHAS"	On 20th May.	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"MOYUNE"	On 22nd May.	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"JASON"	On 5th June.	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"DEUCALION"	On 19th June.	
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"GLAUCUS"	On 20th June.	

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Operating in conjunction with

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL OVERLAND COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA, EASTWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, & all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKO.	"TYDEUS"	On 16th May.	
	"STENTOR"	On 19th June.	

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA, and PACIFIC COAST	"YANGTSE"	On 25th May.	
	"KEEMUN"	On 16th June.	

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS. [9-10]

Hongkong, 30th April, 1906.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
CHINKIANG	"POOCHOW"	On 5th May.	
FOOCHOW	"YUNNAN"	On 5th May.	
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"TSINAN"	On 7th May.	
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 8th May.	
CALLAO and PIRU	"SHANTUNG"	On 8th May.	
CHIEFOO and NEWCHOWANG	"KALGAN"	On 9th May.	
SHANGHAI	"KWANGSE"	On 11th May.	
CEBU and ILOILO	"SUNGKIANG"	On 15th May.	
ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"TSINAN"	On 30th May.	

* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried.

* Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

* Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS. [11]

Hongkong, 5th May, 1906.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICES BETWEEN HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
TAMSWI VIA SWATOW AND AMOI	"DALIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 6th May, at 10 A.M.	
TAMSWI VIA SWATOW AND AMOI	"DAIGI MARU"	SUNDAY, 13th May, at 10 A.M.	
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW AND AMOI	"SHOSHU MARU"	TUESDAY, 8th May, at 10 A.M.	
ANPING VIA SWATOW AND AMOI	"MAIDZURU MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 16th May, at 10 A.M.	
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW AND AMOI	"AKATSU MARU"	THURSDAY, 17th May, at 10 A.M.	

* These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. Unrivalled Table.

* Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1906.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON S. S. CO. BOSTON TOWBOAT CO.

CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Sailing Date
TREMONT	8,608	T. W. Garlick	On 26th May.
LYRA	4,417	G. V. Williams	On 3rd July.
SHAWMUT	8,608	E. V. Roberts	On 27th July.
TREMONT	8,608	T. W. Garlick	On 22nd August.

* Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE. ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.

The twin-screw s.s. "SHAWMUT" and "TREMONT" are fitted with very Superior Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, GENERAL AGENTS.

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1906.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

OSTASIATISCHER DIENST.

Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS in the LEVANT, BLACK SEA and Baltic Ports, NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	TO	DATE	Freight & Passengers
SILVIA	HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG	On 12th May	Freight.
JSTRIA	(Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	On 15th May	Freight.
C. FELD LAEISZ	MARSEILLES, HAVRE and HAMBURG	On 1st June	Freight.
Capt. Meyerdericks	(Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	On 3rd June	Freight.
SITHONIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG	On 14th June	Freight.
Capt. Brehmer	(Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	On 28th June	Freight.
ANDALUBIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG	On 12th July	Freight & Passengers.
Capt. Schmidt	(Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	On 10th May	Freight.
ACILIA	(Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)		
Capt. Schmitke	HAVRE and HAMBURG		
RHENANIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG		
Capt. Forck	(Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)		
VANDALIA	NEW YORK		
Capt. Haase	(Calling at Singapore and Penang)		

* Special attention of intending Passengers is drawn to the splendid accommodation of these steamers. Saloon and cabin amusements. Lighted throughout by electricity. Daily qualified doctor is carried.

For Further Particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, HONGKONG OFFICE, KING'S BUILDING.



IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN. EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.

STEAMERS WILL ALSO CALL AT GIBRALTAR & SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN, NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	TO	DATE	Freight & Passengers
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY	9th May	
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY	23rd May	
ROON	WEDNESDAY	29th May	
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY	20th June	
ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY	4th July	
GNESAU	WEDNESDAY	18th July	
GNESAU	WEDNESDAY	1st August	
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY	15th August	
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY	29th August	
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY	12th September	

ON WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of MAY, 1906, at NOON, the Steamship "SACHSEN", Captain Petersen, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, CALCUTTA at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 7th May. Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 8th May, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on TUESDAY, the 8th May. Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50. Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cube in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardsesses. Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG: 1st Class 2nd Class 3rd Class

TO NAPLES, GENOA AND GIBRALTAR return 261 0 0 242 0 0 222 0 0

TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN AND HAMBURG return 65 0 0 44 0 0 24 0 0

TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ return 115 0 0 72 0 0 47 0 0

VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR return 123 0 0 83 0 0 49 0 0

VIA BREMEN OR SOUTHAMPTON return 123 0 0 83 0 0 49 0 0

In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltair and travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland the same rates to be applied as via NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passenger's expense.

TOUR VIA INDIA: Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co. from Singapore to CALCUTTA instead of an Imperial Mail steamer from Singapore to Colombo.

The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is, however, not included.

INTERUPTION OF THE VOYAGE IN EUROPE: Passengers to European and New York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean Steamers from ALEXANDRIA, to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer from Port Said.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIAN LINE.

VIA NEW GUINEA.

FOR MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH WILHELMSHAFEN, HERBERTSHOEHE, MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMERS	TONS	DATE	Captain
WILLERHAD	4763 tons	TUESDAY, 29th May.	
PRINZ WALDEMAR	3227 tons	TUESDAY, 26th June.	
PRINZ SIGISMUND	3802 tons	TUESDAY, 24th July.	

ON TUESDAY, the 29th MAY, at NOON, the Steamship "WILLERHAD", Captain Obenauer, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess. Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG: 1st Class 2nd Class 3rd Class

To MANILA ... \$50.00 ... \$30.00 ... return \$80.00 ... \$50.00

To NEW GUINEA ... \$28.00 ... \$18.00 ... return \$42.00 ... \$27.15

To BRISBANE ... \$23.00 ... \$13.00 ... return \$36.00 ... \$23.00

To SYDNEY ... \$23.00 ... \$13.00 ... return \$36.00 ... \$23.10

To MELBOURNE ... \$24.10 ... \$14.10 ... return \$38.20 ... \$24.45

To YOKOHAMA ... \$8.00 ... \$5.00 ... return \$13.00 ... \$8.00

To KOBE ... \$8.00 ... \$5.00 ... return \$13.00 ... \$8.00

To YOKOHAMA and back from KOBE ... \$14.00 ... \$10.00

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG: 1st Class

To EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND COLOMBO by Imperial Mail Steamer 487.0 0

To EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA 96.0 0

From Australia to New York via Vancouver by the C.P.R. Co.'s steamers, or via San Francisco by the O. & S.S. Co.'s steamers, and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent Express Steamers of N.D.L.

SAILINGS OUTWARDS

EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, ROON ... Wednesday, 9th May.

KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... Wednesday, 9th May.

* YOKOHAMA and KOBE ... Wednesday, 23rd May.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, PREUSSEN ... Wednesday, 23rd May.

* Reaching Yokohama in less than six days.

TRANS-PACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS FROM HONGKONG via Vancouver or San Francisco to New York by the C.P.R. Co.'s steamers P.M.S.S. Co. O. & S.S. Co., T. K. K. and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent Express Steamers of the Norddeutscher Lloyd are issued at the following Rates:—

1st Class To London via Plymouth or Southampton 62.0 0

To Bremen 65.0 0

To Paris via Cherbourg 65.0 0

To Naples, Genoa via Gibraltar 65.0 0

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1906.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP

THE Steamship

"MERIONETHSHIRE,"

will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 10th May.

For freight and further particulars, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1906.

VESSELS ON THE BENTH

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at MANILA, TIMOR, PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EASTERN."

Captain Powell, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 2nd June, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To ensure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1906. [987]

REGULAR

STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL (WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABAR COAST).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"SATSUMA" ... 22nd May.

"WYRA CASTLE" ... To follow.

For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1906. [787]

"THE EAST OF ASIA."

(Published Quarterly.)

CONTAINING Articles of Special Interest. Profusely Illustrated, descriptive of the people, customs, &c., of the Far East.

The kindly Press criticisms, both Continental and American, that the production of this Magazine has evoked in eloquent testimony of the sterling merit of the publication.

Price On Sale at "NORTH CHINA HERALD" OFFICE, Shanghai; MESSRS. KELLY & WATSON, Hongkong; and all leading Booksellers in the Far East.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1906.

Gutler, Palmer & Co.'s

SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.

SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.

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POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The Siberia, with the American mail, left Yokohama on Thursday, the 26th April, and may be expected here on or about Monday, the 7th instant.
The America Maru, with the American mail, left Yokohama on Saturday, the 5th inst., and may be expected here on or about Wednesday, the 16th instant.

MAILS WILL CLOSE.

FOR	PER	DATE
Hokkaido, Tohoku and Quincho	Hokkaido	Saturday, 5th, 10.00 A.M.
Batavia	Thyris	Saturday, 5th, 10.00 A.M.
Bangkok	Paklat	Saturday, 5th, 10.00 A.M.
Manila	Manila	Saturday, 5th, 10.00 A.M.
EUROPE, &c., India via Tutuorin	Devanah	Saturday, 5th, 10.00 A.M.
(Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.)		
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail, Extra Postage 10 cents.)		
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)		
Macao	Hongkong	Saturday, 5th, 1.15 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Hongkong	Saturday, 5th, 3.00 P.M.
Chinkiang	Hongkong	Saturday, 5th, 3.00 P.M.
Amoy	Hongkong	Saturday, 5th, 3.00 P.M.
Paklat	Hongkong	Saturday, 5th, 3.00 P.M.
Bangkok	Hongkong	Saturday, 5th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Singapore and Bangkok	Hongkong	Saturday, 5th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Tientsin	Hongkong	Saturday, 5th, 3.00 P.M.
Amoy, Straits and Rangoon	Hongkong	Saturday, 5th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Hongkong	Saturday, 5th, 3.00 P.M.
Paklat	Hongkong	Saturday, 5th, 3.00 P.M.
Bangkok	Hongkong	Saturday, 5th, 3.00 P.M.
Macao	Hongkong	Saturday, 5th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Kowloon	Hongkong	Saturday, 5th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Penang and Calcutta	Hongkong	Saturday, 5th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Hongkong	Saturday, 5th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila	Hongkong	Saturday, 5th, 3.00 P.M.
Callao, Peru	Hongkong	Saturday, 5th, 3.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA and VANCOUVER (B.C.)	Empress of Japan	Saturday, 5th, 3.00 P.M.
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail Extra Postage 10 cents.)		
EUROPE, &c., India via Tutuorin	Sochen	Saturday, 5th, 3.00 P.M.
(Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.)		
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)		
Macao	Hongkong	Saturday, 5th, 3.00 P.M.
Chinkiang and Nanchang	Hongkong	Saturday, 5th, 3.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Bombay	Hongkong	Saturday, 5th, 3.00 P.M.
Macao	Hongkong	Saturday, 5th, 3.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO	Coptic	Saturday, 5th, 3.00 P.M.
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail Extra Postage 10 cents.)		
Macao	Hongkong	Saturday, 5th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Hongkong	Saturday, 5th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila	Hongkong	Saturday, 5th, 3.00 P.M.
EUROPE, &c., India via Tutuorin	Polynesian	Saturday, 5th, 3.00 P.M.
(Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.)		
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)		

TO-DAY.

Sale, Japanese Curios, Sales Rooms, Messrs. Hughes and Hough, 2.30 p.m.
Sale, Furniture, Sales Rooms, Mr. F. Kison, 2.30 p.m.
Sale, Household Furniture at No. 65, Mount Kelat, Messrs. Hughes and Hough, 2.30 p.m.
The Great Victoria, World's Master Magician, City Hall, 9 p.m.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.	May 4th.
On LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	214
Bank Bills, on demand	214
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	214
Bank Bills, at 3 months sight	214
Credit, at 3 months sight	214
Documentary Bills, at 3 months sight	214
ON BOMBAY—	
Bank Bills, on demand	264
Credit, at 3 months sight	268
ON CALCUTTA—	
On demand	215
Bank Bills, on demand	501
Credit, 60 days sight	511
ON BECAY—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1563
Bank, on demand	1571
ON CALCUTTA—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1563
Bank, on demand	1571
ON SHANGHAI—	
Bank, at sight	713
Private, 30 days sight	723
YOKOHAMA—On demand—	1041
ON SINGAPORE—On demand—	1231
ON BATAVIA—On demand—	1231
ON HONGKONG—On demand—	3 p.m.
ON BANGKOK—On demand—	21 p.m.
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	9.50
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tal	50.20
BAR SILVER, per oz.	30.1

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE GERMAN MAIL.
The I.G.M. str. *Sachsen* left Kobe via Nagasaki and Shanghai on Sunday, the 29th inst., and may be expected here on or about Monday night, the 6th inst.
The I.G.M. str. *Roon* left Colombo on Saturday, the 28th inst., and may be expected here on or about Wednesday, the 9th inst.
THE AMERICAN MAIL.
The P.M. str. *Siberia* sailed from Yokohama on the 26th April, and is due here on or about the 7th day.
The T.K.K. str. *America Maru* is expected to sail from Yokohama on the 5th inst., and is expected to arrive at this port on the 16th inst.
THE CANADIAN MAIL.
The C.P.R. str. *Empress of China* left Vancouver on Monday, the 30th April, p.m., for Hongkong via the usual ports of call.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Hongkong, May 4th.		
Alhambra	\$200	\$100.
Banks—		
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	\$30, sellers
National B. of China	25	\$3, buyers
A. Shares	25	\$3, buyers
Hell's Asbestos E. A.	125	\$1, buyers
China-Borneo Co.	\$12	\$7, sales
China Light & P. Co.	\$10	\$10, sales
China Provident	\$10	\$9, sales
Cotton Mills—		
Kowloon	125	75, 75.
Hongkong	10	\$13, sellers
International	10	\$13, 75.
Loan Kong	100	75, 75.
Seychoe	100	75, 300.
Dairy Farm	50	\$10.
Docks and Wharves—		
Farman, B. & Co.	100	119.
H. & K. Wharf & G.	50	\$19, sellers
H. & W. Dock	50	\$17, buyers
New Amoy Dock	50	\$22.
Shanghai & H. Wharf	100	22.
Penwick & Co. Geo.	25	\$2, sellers
G. Island Cement	10	\$29, sellers
Hongkong & C. Gas	210	\$17, buyers
Hongkong Electric	210	\$17, buyers
H. H. L. Tramways	210	\$18, sales & sel.
Hongkong Hotel Co.	25	\$13, buyers
Hongkong Ice Co.	25	\$25, buyers
Hongkong Rope Co.	10	\$29, sellers
H. K. S. Waterboat	10	\$9, sales
Insurance—		
Canton	50	\$35, buyers
China Fire	20	\$30, sellers
China Traders	25	\$25, sellers
Hongkong Fire	25	\$25, sellers
North China	25	\$18, 75, a.
Union	100	\$77.5, a., buyers
Yangtze	50	\$75.
Land and Building—		
Hongkong Land	100	\$110, buyers
Humphrey's Estate	10	\$114, buyers
Kowloon Land & B.	10	\$10.
Shanghai Land	10	\$119.
West Point Building	50	\$3, sales
Mining—		
Charbonnages	250	\$40.
Rauls	1910	\$3.
Philippine Co.	20	\$61.
Railways—		
China Sugar	100	\$17, sellers
Luzon Sugar	100	\$25.
Steamship Companies—		
China and Malacca	25	\$19.
Douglas Steamship	50	\$43, sales & buy.
H. Canton & M.	15	\$25, sellers
Indo-China S. N. Co.	210	\$22, sellers
Shell Transport Co.	21	\$27, sellers
Star Ferry	10	\$25, sales
Do. New	50	\$40.
Shanghai & H. Dyeing	50	\$30, sellers
Steam Laundry Co.	50	\$4.
Street & Dispensary	10	\$10, sales & sel.
Campbell, M. & Co.	10	\$10, sales & sel.
Powell & Co. Wm.	10	\$10, sales & sel.
Watkins	10	\$10, sales & sel.
Watson & Co. A. S.	10	\$10, sales & sel.
United Asbestos	10	\$10.
Do. Foundries	10	\$10.

VERNON & SMYTH, Brokers.

OPIUM.

Quotations are—	Allowance set to 1 catty.	May 4th.
Malwa New	\$150	to — per picul.
Malwa Old	\$100	to — " "
Malwa Old	\$100	to — " "
Malwa V. Old	\$110	to — " "
Persian fine quality	\$500	to — " "
Persian extra fine	\$550	to — " "
Patna New	\$577	to — per chest.
Patna Old	\$577	to — " "
Benares New	\$507	to — " "
Benares Old	—	to — " "

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From May 5th to 11th, 1906.			
To correct Zone Time add 23 min. and 18 sec.			
Hour	Water.	Mean Time.	Height.
Low Water.			
Sat. 5	0.4	11.1	0.3
Sun. 6	0.4	11.1	0.3
Mon. 7	0.4	11.1	0.3
Tues. 8	0.4	11.1	0.3
Wed. 9	0.4	11.1	0.3
Thurs. 10	0.4	11.1	0.3
Fri. 11	0.4	11.1	0.3

MESSRS. FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER.

Barometer 9 A.M. 29.90	Therm. (Wetbulb) 9 A.M. 72
Barometer 4 P.M. 29.85	Therm. (Wetbulb) 1 P.M. 72
Barometer 4 P.M. 29.81	Therm. (Wetbulb) 4 P.M. 72
Thermom. 9 A.M. 74	Therm. Maximum 71
Thermom. 1 P.M. 74	Therm. Minimum 67
Thermom. 4 P.M. 74	Therm. 74

STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.

April 10th—*Andania*. 17th—*Benbow*, *Glancia*, *Hysen*, *Roon*, *St. Epher*, *Schuyll*, *Vorne*, *Nihada*, *Tihon*, *Altair*, 20th—*Bayer*, *Peshawar*, *Klepeus*, *Solace*, *Heliopolis*, *Kier*, *Adria*, *Has*, 24th—*Glenesh*, *Kich*, 27th—*Alemania*, *Bavaria*, *Vormos*, *Domerica*, *May* 1st—*Ambrin*, *Falae*, *Peters*, *Fera*, *Fruessen*, *Saxonia*, *Telenach*, *Benavon*.

ARRIVALS AT HOME.

April 28th—*Nabia*. May 1st—*Glenstae*, *St. George*.

報新外中港香

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Documents translated from or into Classical colloquial Chinese.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "CALEDONIAN,"
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London etc. as follows: *St. Jean de Rocheport*, in connection with above Steamers are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing. Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignee before NOON TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after Monday, the 7th May, at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges. All claims must be sent in to me on or before 7th May, or they will not be recognised. All damaged packages will be examined on Monday, the 7th May, at 3 P.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1906.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENMOHR,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods undelivered after the 7th inst. will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 14th inst., or they will not be recognised. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 7th inst., at 11 A.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1906.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"JASON."

are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where in both cases it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 30th April.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 A.M., on the 7th inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 10th inst., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1906.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"DEUCALION."

are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where in both cases it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 2nd inst.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 A.M., on the 8th inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 11th inst., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1906.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"DONGOLA."

are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where in both cases it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 2nd inst.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

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No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 11th inst., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1906.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SNATCHED FROM THE DRAGON'S CLAWS.

BY CHARLES J. H. HALCOMBE.

Author of "Children of Far Cathay," "The Mystic Flower Land," etc., etc.

A notable foreign official at Peking was giving one of his popular balls and, as is usual on these occasions, the elite of the European community was present, also several distinguished visitors to the capital.

A young couple strolled out of the ball-room and seated themselves upon a broad verandah, the atmosphere being somewhat close indoors.

"It is awfully selfish of me asking you to sit out this dance," said the young man, the Hon. Rowland Hinton, who was tall and aristocratic-looking, though not handsome.

"Pray don't look so contrite," replied his companion, Miss Gertrude Falconer, a fair girl of eighteen and the one daughter of a wealthy American globe-trotter then on a visit to Peking.

"Well," continued Hinton, "I am leaving this delightful city to-morrow morning and may not have another opportunity of seeing you—at least, not for some time. We have only known one another a few days, just a fortnight I believe, and yet, presumptions though it may seem, I must confess that your companionship has become almost indispensable to me."

Miss Falconer did not make any rejoinder, and for some minutes they remained in silent contemplation of the surrounding landscape.

It was a calm evening in the beginning of June, and the noise and traffic of day had gradually subsided into the lassitude characteristic of Oriental life, the busy stillness being only broken by music from within and by the sound of a distant bell and at intervals the sharp and far-reaching tap of a bamboo gong, made by the sentries on the city walls.

To the North-East, the decorated spires and curving roofs of the Forbidden City loomed in stately grandeur, their vari-coloured porcelain tiles and rich gilding reflecting the last bright rays of the setting sun; while, to the southward, the shady gardens and elaborately-sculptured eaves and galleries of the famed Temple of Heaven completed the charmingly diversified landscape.

"What do you think of the much-talked-of Boxer movement?" inquired Miss Falconer, adding "I was riding with my father this afternoon through the Tartar city when a nasty rough-looking Chinaman came up to me in a threatening manner, and when my father drove him away, he joined some other roughs who threw stones at us."

"Very annoying," said Hinton, "though I don't place much faith in alarmist reports, nor do I think there is any likelihood of a serious anti-foreign rising; but no doubt intrigues are going on in the palace to depose the Emperor, and this creates a spirit of unrest among the populace, with whom Kwang-su is very popular. Moreover, there has been a long drought, which has brought a number of half-starved, discontented men into the capital."

"I hope, for your sake," he added with a smile, "that nothing serious happens."

At this juncture their life was interrupted by the appearance of a gentleman who claimed Miss Falconer as his partner for the next dance; and Hinton did not have another opportunity of conversing with her, beyond saying good-bye and expressing a hope that they would meet again at Tientsin.

Hinton was junior partner in a large and influential mercantile firm with its headquarters at Shanghai. His visit to the capital had been on business and he was now leaving for Tai-chou, a city about ninety-four miles to the south-west of Peking, where he had arranged to meet a leading North-China merchant.

Next day at an early hour and in company with a faithful servant named Ah Ching, he started upon his journey which had to be performed on horseback, the railway not running in that direction.

The country through which they passed was intersected by various waterways, but, owing to the prolonged drought, water was scarce, and the fields presented a sad spectacle of desolation. Hinton particularly noticed that many of the natives they met looked sullen and dissatisfied and regarded him with ill-concealed enmity and suspicion; and on more than one occasion, when passing a village, open hostility was evinced. However, on the morning of the third day after leaving the capital, Tai-chou was reached in safety, and the two travellers were kindly received into the house of a Doctor Morrison, an English missionary resident there. This good man informed Hinton that the surrounding country was in a very disturbed state and that he feared a general rising and massacre of Christians. His worst fears were soon to be realized, for that very night two hundred Christians refugees brought the news into the city that Cha-nin, a small town about forty miles to the north-west of Tai-chou, had been attacked and looted by a large party of rebels who had put hundreds of their fellow-converts to the sword.

Everybody, and particularly his own servant, advised Hinton to make all speed to Tientsin; and on the evening of the second day after his arrival he was making preparations to depart, having satisfactorily concluded his business—when his host hurriedly entered the room.

"Terrible news comes to hand, Mr. Hinton," said the worthy doctor. "I hear from a semi-official source that there has been a massacre of Europeans at Peking; that the Legations are surrounded by hordes of Imperial soldiers and Boxers, led by Prince Tuan, and that yesterday morning, the fifteenth, a train bound from the capital to Tientsin was wrecked a few miles to the north of Lang Fang and several European passengers brutally murdered."

"Heavens!" ejaculated Hinton, stunned by the awful tidings; and the thought at once flashed upon him that perhaps Miss Falconer and her father were among the slain, since she had told him that they were to leave Peking on the fifteenth of June.

Calling Ah Ching, he instructed him to make immediate preparations for a long ride across country to Lang Fang.

"We go, master," replied the Chinaman, adding with stoical resignation, "Altogether we make do!"

The night was clear and calm and the moon, which was high in the heavens, revealed several irregular heaps of smouldering wreckage towards which two horsemen were cautiously making their way, coming across the plain from the south-west.

Both travellers were dressed alike, in Chinese costume, and looked weary and travel-stained; and although one of them was an Englishman, and none other than the Hon. Rowland Hinton, his face was so bronzed with exposure to the sun and so begrimed with dust that no Chinaman would have suspected his disguise.

Many awful sights had met their gaze and many adventures had befallen them since leaving Tai-chou four days ago, and at last they had reached the tragic spot which was the object of their quest.

Drawing rein, Hinton dismounted, and, revolver in hand, crept forward to make a reconnaissance, leaving his puzzled animal in charge of Ah Ching. Not a sound broke the oppressive stillness, but, as he approached the nearest mound of debris, some faint cries, just awakened from plethoric sleep, laboriously rose upon the wing and with fierce and hideous cries circled above their feline prey.

The presence of these scavengers reassured Hinton that no foe lurked in their immediate vicinity, and, calling Ah Ching to his assistance, he commenced a search. The railway line had been torn up and bent; an engine and tender were lying on their side, and the charred and splintered remains of several carriages were heaped around; while here and there, beside or beneath the wreckage, were human bodies, some too much mutilated to be recognizable.

With trembling hands Hinton examined these gruesome remains, and he was first gaining hopefulness in the belief that those whom he sought had not travelled by that doomed train, when, on lifting a large beam of wood, his eyes encountered the glassy stare of a dead man whom he at once identified as his friend Colonel Falconer.

For a moment he stood aghast at this discovery, and a groan burst from him, but then he again set to work, and with grim and fearful haste overhauled the wreckage, the faithful Ah Ching willingly assisting him.

"No have got missie this side," said the latter, after a further search. "I sawe soldier-mandarin; he too much like foreigner an' no wanchies kill 'im."

"The monsters!" cried Hinton, wiping the sweat from his face. "Which way you think they have go?"

Ah Ching pointed to the southward, so, springing into their saddles, they spurred onward in the track of the devastating army.

The moon had not yet risen and the night was dark when Hinton and Ah Ching at last drew near to the disorderly camp of the bloody-thirsty rebel hordes, which was pitched upon the north-western side of the town of Sao-tse.

Sounds of boisterous revelry were borne to their ears by a gentle southerly breeze, which also favoured their advance; but, instead of approaching the enemy from the northward, they made a wide detour to the eastward.

When about a quarter of a mile to the south-east of Sao-tse they halted, and Ah Ching—who had volunteered to enter the town and endeavour to ascertain whether any European lady had fallen into the hands of the rebels—left Hinton in charge of the horses.

It was an anxious time for the young Englishman, and as his devoted follower disappeared into the gloom he stood with his revolver in hand eagerly straining his eyes and ears in every direction, being fearful lest either of them should be preceded by some stragglers from the camp or town.

Over an hour had passed, and Hinton was becoming very anxious and impatient, particularly as the moon had risen, when he heard hurrying footsteps, and next moment Ah Ching was by his side.

"My have look see missie," he said, speaking quickly and excitedly. "Bad mandarin have put 'im in bamboo cage and just now 'he stop 'longside Foo-yon Yamen. Have got three pieces soldier-man makee look see 'he no run away, but they just now drinkee shameeoo."

Although a Chinaman, Ah Ching seemed surprised and horrified at what he had seen.

"We must save her!" said Hinton with fierce determination; they led the horses to a solitary tree and then tethered them.

Then the two men stole slowly and warily forward, Ah Ching showing the way until they reached some much-shorn shrubs situated on the margin of the town. Here they paused and listened.

It was now about half-past eleven, and the sounds of rude revelry were dying away, though now and then loud voices were heard in drunken dispute, or a shrill scream would make Hinton's blood run cold. Again they moved on, passing quietly through a narrow alleyway across a main thoroughfare and along a filthy street, affrighted women at times darting shrewdly their path in quest of a hiding place, as small parties of debauched soldiers were wandering about the town, which was in a state of anarchy, and expecting fire and massacre on the morrow, or whenever the ruthless hordes should strike camp and march upon Tientsin, which was only twelve miles distant.

Suddenly they emerged from the narrow street into a spacious square which was plainly lighted by the moon and by many red torches. To the south was a temple and on the opposite side stood a Yamen flanked by the usual flag-staffs. In this open space was an encampment evidently composed of the Tartar General's bodyguard, and grouped around large stacks of arms sleeping men were visible.

Ah Ching now led the way to the western side of the Yamen, and, as they passed round an angle of the building, he pointed ahead. Hinton at once caught sight of a large bamboo cage and crouched in a corner of it was an indistinct form. Near the cage four soldiers were sleeping upon the ground.

The miserable plight of this defenceless woman who he loved made Hinton's blood boil, but, restraining his anger, he motioned to his companion to hand him his knife, as it occurred to him that, in case of a struggle, a revolver would be a dangerously noisy weapon.

"More better go lie down 'longside cage," whispered Ah Ching, and, acting upon this advice, they stealthily crept to the back of the cage and stretched themselves upon the ground. The four sentries were evidently sleeping off the effects of their heavy potations, as none of them moved.

Raising his head, Hinton peered through the bamboo bars and at once saw that the poor captive was Gertrude Falconer. Her body was doubled up, her hands were clasped together and her eyes were closed.

In a hushed voice he called to her, and with a shuddering start she looked round.

"Friends are here," he whispered, closely examining the cage which had a door secured by grass-rope thongs of great strength and thickness.

Half-fearfully crawling to that side of her prison, Miss Falconer eagerly scrutinized Hinton's features; and then, with a scarcely audible expression of joy, she put her hand between the bars and pressed his which was busily employed in cutting through the fastenings. Handed Ah Ching worked with a will, and in a few minutes the door was unfastened and the prisoner released. Hinton was surprised and relieved to find that she was able to walk, and taking off his long undergarment he placed it upon her as some sort of a disguise; then they both grasped her by the hand and led her quickly away from the square.

They had just gained the outskirts of the town, when they heard a great hub and cry, and then a trumpet loudly blared forth an alarm.

"We must run for it!" cried Hinton; and the fugitives sped on for their lives to where the horses were tethered.

Fortunately the animals were safe, and on reaching them Hinton lifted Miss Falconer into his saddle and spurring behind her, Ah Ching also mounting his pony; and they were soon flying to the south-west with the Chinaman riding ahead as their guide.

The moon now loomed large and clear, so that there was little chance of their escaping detection; and on looking back towards the town, which was in an uproar, Hinton perceived several horsemen galloping in pursuit.

The pursuers had a decided advantage, as their animals were fresh and no doubt well fed; whereas the horses of the pursued were worn and weary with long travel and scanty fare, and one of them was doubtfully enfeebled.

With bloodthirsty yells the Tartar horsemen came on confident of their prey; Hinton soon became aware that his mare was quickly losing ground, for they were riding up an incline, and, as the pattering hoofs of their pursuers became audible, he shouted to Ah Ching to slacken pace and drop alongside.

"Save this lady, Ah Ching!" he cried. "Two no can ride—I must go!"

He was just slipping the reins into Miss Falconer's hand, and he was clinging to him and entreating him not to leave her, when a shot rang out and they were challenged by a Russian sentry past whom they dashed. Then more shots flashed in front of them and raised a smoke-screen before their eyes, the bullets whistling dangerously near to their heads.

"Hold! we are Europeans!" shouted Hinton, and Ah Ching just drawing rein in time to prevent their frightened horses from riding down a Muscovite officer and several men who had been hidden by the rising ground. A moment or two afterwards their pursuers came thundering up and, after a desperate struggle in which two were killed, were overpowered.

Fortunately the Russian officer could speak English, and Hinton soon acquainted him with the facts of the case and was at once led to the Commander, who had only left Tientsin that morning with eight hundred men and had camped an hour previously. On hearing of the close proximity of the rebel army he deemed it advisable to immediately fall back upon Tientsin; and soon the word was passed around, the rallying pickets were called in, and the little force marched back, accompanied by the refugees.

"Well, Gertrude," said Hinton, leaning over and taking her hand as they rode on leisurely side-by-side, "I deeply sympathize with you in your great bereavement, though I am happy in the belief that you will now let me be your lifelong guardian."

She did not reply, but the pressure of his hand was returned, and they rode on in silence.

How to be beautiful—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellis's Cream, Laid Charant and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Charant will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A.S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents.

ON SALE

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, July to December 1905. With Index. Price \$7.50. On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office Hongkong 20th Feb. 1906.

THE LIVER AND STOMACH. FACTS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW.

The liver and stomach work harmoniously together to change the food we eat into blood, bone and tissue. The stomach supplies the gastric juice which digests the albuminous part of our food, and the bile from the liver completes the process of digestion by acting on the oils and fats. The digested food is then ready for assimilation into pure, rich blood. When, however, the stomach and liver are out of order, there is a not only gastric juice and bile forced to completely digest the food and form new blood, and the undigested food warms and irritates the delicate mechanism, and clogs the bowels. Doan's Dinner Pills stimulate the flow of gastric juice and bile, thus directly aiding digestion and helping in the making of new, life-giving blood. This medicine should be used by all who have such symptoms of liver and stomach complaints as those:—

Foeling of fullness, drowsiness and heaviness after meals; stomach pains; yellowness of the whites of the eyes; heartburn; indigestion; spots before the eyes; constipation; vomiting; changeable appetite; melancholy feelings; difficulty in breathing; tight feeling across the chest; headache; bad taste in the mouth. Doan's Dinner Pills are reliable, and they will cure all stomach, liver and bowel troubles.

Doan's Dinner Pills are 1/11 a box, or 6 boxes for 1/1. Of all chemists and medicine-dealers, or direct from the proprietors, the Foster-McClellan Co., 8, Wells Street, Oxford Street, London, England, post free on receipt of price.

Doan's Ointment is the certain cure for Kingworm, Eczema, Itching Piles, Lascet Bites, and every Itching Skin Complaint. It is a pure and clean Ointment, and it gives immediate relief. 2/6 a pot, or 1/3 for 6 pots. Of all chemists, and druggists, or it may be had, on receipt of price, direct from the proprietors, the Foster-McClellan Co., 8, Wells Street, Oxford Street, London, England.

59—24

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Alacrity, despatch-boat, 1,700 tons, 10 guns, 3,000 h.p., Comdr. E. La T. Leatham, Hongkong.

Andromeda, cruiser, 11,000 tons, 16 guns, 1,650 h.p., Capt. Nelson O'Mannoy, Hongkong.

Astraea, 2nd class cruiser, 4,380 tons, 10 guns, 7,000 h.p., Captain Lionel G. Trefell, Shanghai.

Bramble, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 h.p., Lieut. E. C. W. Davison, Hongkong.

Britannia, gunboat, 710 tons, 800 h.p., Lieut. W. L. Bamber, Hongkong.

Cadmus, British ship, 1,070 tons, Comdr. H. D. C. Luard, Yangtze.

Clio, British ship, 1,070 tons, Comdr. H. D. C. Luard, Yangtze.

Diadem, 2nd class cruiser, 11,000 tons, 16 guns, 1,650 h.p., Capt. H. W. Savory.

Fame, torpedo-boat destroyer, 380 tons, 6 guns, 5,700 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Stevenson, Hongkong.

Flora, 2nd class cruiser, 4,380 tons, 10 guns, 7,000 h.p., Capt. Grant Dalton, Shanghai.

Handy, torpedo-boat destroyer, 380 tons, 6 guns, 5,700 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Cox, Hongkong.

Hart, torpedo-boat destroyer, 380 tons, 6 guns, 5,700 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. R. Henniker Heale, Hongkong.

Hecla, special torpedo vessel, 640 tons, 2400 h.p., Capt. E. F. R. Charlton, Hongkong.

Hogue, cruiser, 12,000 tons, 14 guns, 21,000 h.p., Capt. B. T. Shortland, on route England.

Janus, torpedo-boat destroyer, 380 tons, 6 guns, 5,700 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Darrall, Hongkong.

King, British battleship, 14,000 tons, Capt. Cecil F. This ship, Hongkong.

Kinsara, river gunboat, 341 tons, Lieut. Comdr. E. V. F. R. Dugmore, on Yangtze.

Moorehead, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. F. B. Noble, West River.

Otter, torpedo-boat destroyer, 380 tons, 6 guns, 5,700 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Kilduff, Hongkong.

Ramblin, river gunboat, 583 tons, Comdr. E. B. Moore, on route Hongkong.

Robin, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 210 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Vaughan, West River.

Sandpiper, river gunboat, 35 tons, 2 guns, 210 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. H. T. Atley, West River.

Suipre, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. T. J. S. Lyne, Yangtze.

Sutlej, 2nd class cruiser, 10,000 tons, 14 guns, 21,000 h.p., Captain Wm. L. Grant, Hongkong.

Tamer, river gunboat, 460 tons, 6 guns, Comdr. H. P. Williams, at Hongkong.

Teal, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Secretan, on Yangtze.

Virago, torpedo-boat destroyer, 380 tons, 6 guns, 5,700 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. J. C. S. Hughes, Hongkong.

Waterwitch, surveying ship, 620 tons, 450 h.p., Comdr. A. W. Glennie, Hongkong.

Whiting, torpedo-boat destroyer, 380 tons, 6 guns, 5,700 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. C. E. L. Olivas, Hongkong.

Widgeon, gunboat, 195 tons, 2 guns, 800 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Spicer-Simson, Yangtze.

Woodcock, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Hugh Somerville, Yangtze.

Woodcock, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Knox, Yangtze.

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The liver and stomach work harmoniously together to change the food we eat into blood, bone and tissue. The stomach supplies the gastric juice which digests the albuminous part of our food, and the bile from the liver completes the process of digestion by acting on the oils and fats. The digested food is then ready for assimilation into pure, rich blood. When, however, the stomach and liver are out of order, there is a not only gastric juice and bile forced to completely digest the food and form new blood, and the undigested food warms and irritates the delicate mechanism, and clogs the bowels. Doan's Dinner Pills stimulate the flow of gastric juice and bile, thus directly aiding digestion and helping in the making of new, life-giving blood. This medicine should be used by all who have such symptoms of liver and stomach complaints as those:—

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PROSPECTUS OF THE KIANG-PEI CONCESSIONS, LTD.

This Company has been formed to take over a contract entered into by the Board of Mines in Szechuan with Mr. Archibald Little, and ratified by the Peking Board of Foreign Affairs in December, 1904. Such contract has for its object the formation of an Anglo-Chinese Company, with a capital of Tls. 500,000, divided into 5,000 shares of Tls. 100 each, to undertake the exploitation of the mining region of Kiang-pei T'ing, Sub-Prefecture in the Province of Szechuan. The original contract in Chinese and an English translation of it can be seen at the offices in Shanghai of Messrs. Stokes, Platt and Teesdale, the Solicitors to the Company. Its terms are shortly as follows:—

During a period of 50 years, which may, with the consent of the Chinese Government, be extended by a further period of 15 years, the Anglo-Chinese Company is authorised to mine coal and iron throughout the above-mentioned sub-prefecture, and no other Foreign Company or joint Chinese or Foreign Company, shall be permitted to prospect or mine within such prefecture. A Chinese Company called the Pao Fu Company, already formed and organized with the approval of the Provincial Government, has to provide, out of its own resources, sufficient capital to acquire by negotiation with the native owners, such mining lands as the Anglo-Chinese Company shall desire to work, and having acquired such lands the Pao Fu Company has to lease them to the Anglo-Chinese Company in return for an annual rental amounting to 2 1/2 per cent. of the value of the output at the pit mouth. A pit tax of 5 per cent. of the output of coal and iron has to be paid to the Central Government, and any mining regulations eventually agreed upon between the Chinese and British Authorities will have to be adhered to.

This contract further provides that the net profits, after payment of the annual rent, pit tax, and working expenses and subsequent to a first charge for payment of interest to the shareholders of 8 1/2 per annum on the capital of the Company, are to be divided into ten parts and apportioned as follows:—

One-tenth is to be set aside for Amortisation of Capital, and one-tenth for a Reserve Fund; of the remaining eight-tenths, 25 per cent. has to be paid as royalty to the Chinese Government, and the balance is at the disposal of the shareholders of the Anglo-Chinese Company.

Permission is given for the employment of a Mining Expert to prospect, and also for the construction of railways and canals for the transport of minerals, subject to reasonable conditions. The Concession area is comprised within the limits of such prefecture of Kiang-pei, a district situated on the north bank of the Yangtze River, immediately below the Treaty Port of Chungking; and measuring 190 li east and west and 200 li north and south, an area of some 3,000 square miles. The district is noted as containing deposits of the best coal and iron ores in Szechuan, if not in China. Thousands of old workings of both minerals testify to the wide extension of the deposits. The native miners abate on their workings in the ground as soon as difficulties with water or ventilation arise, and thus many promising mines have been left derelict and are now, under the terms of the concession, open to profitable working by improved foreign methods.

Of the few coal mines in the basin now being worked on a comparatively important scale, that at Lungwangtung is the chief. The coal from this colliery is almost identical with Welsh, is free from sulphur, and is the best steam-raiser yet discovered in China. During the past five years, an association of the local mine owners and gentry have combined with Mr. Little in working one seam in the Lungwangtung Glen, and have met with an active demand for their production, both in Szechuan locally as well as in the Lower Yangtze ports: Ichang and Hankow. No coal approaching the Lungwangtung in quality has so far been found in the Yangtze Valley, and as a consequence, this Association has been able to sell all the coal it has been able to put out at the following prices:—In Chungking, Tls. 5 per ton; in Ichang, Tls. 9.50 per ton, and in Hankow, Tls. 11.50 per ton—as against Japan coal selling in Hankow at 7 taels per ton.

The cost of the coal at the pit mouth is little over one tael per ton; and it is to lessen the cost of transit by the substitution of a light mineral railway for the coolie portage now employed between the mine and the river, that capital is required. The distance from the mine to the river is 15 miles, and the

